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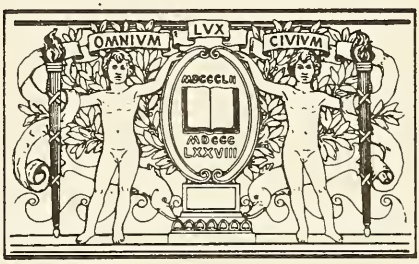
JOHN IRISH

His Life and Ancestors

1086-1677

George E. Irish



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JOHN IRISH

His Life and Ancestors

1086-1677

George E. Irish

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This book is dedicated to all genealogists.

- just people who are interested in their families -

including the ones who passively dabble as well

as the ones who feverishly throw themselves,

heart, mind, body, and soul totally into the

genealogical research arena.

Most of all, it's dedicated to the ones
who are interested in the Irish family.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT

My father was the keeper of the Eddystone Light,
And he slept with a mermaid one fine night;
From this union there came three,
A porpoise and a porgy and the other was me.

An Old Sea Chantey
Author Unknown

Authors note: The "Eddystone Light" philosophically refers to John Irish and his descendants in that "my father" represents John's father; "a porpoise and a porgy" would be John and all of his descendants; and finally, "me" would be the reader, John's present-day descendant and link to the future.

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PREFACE

Curiosity keeps genealogy alive and has inspired the genealogical revelation of John Irish as told in this book.

Each of us is a unique link in a genetic chain that reaches back into the prehistoric past. If, at some point in that chain, just one link had not been completed, then we would not exist. We are the result of our ancestors' struggles and adventures throughout the ages. As the living link between the past and the future we possess their heritage. As God wills we become a part of some future person. In short, we link to people of the past, present and future, and proliferate despite many dangers, any one of which would have obliterated us.

Edmund Burke profoundly remarked that a man who is not proud of his ancestry will never leave anything for which his posterity may be proud. The living descendants of John Irish and allied families can be proud of their heritage from 1629 when they were involved in the critical beginning of our nation, and earlier in the vital history of England.

The seeds for this book were sown in 1942 when as a teenager I discovered *The Descendants of James Irish, 1710-1940* by Jennie J. Wight Howes(H85) on my father's bookshelf. Curiosity compelled me to examine the book and to correspond with the author, only to learn that James Irish was not really my ancestor. World War II and the naval service temporarily halted further genealogical activity.

In the 1950's I became aware that Willis and Stella Irish were compiling data for their book *The Descendants of John Irish, The Immigrant, 1629-1963*(I15), hereafter called *The Immigrant*. I was elated that I had finally found my true ancestral line. I was proud to be George E. Irish, #14183, but lulled into false satisfaction that complete genealogy had been achieved.

During the next twenty years this satisfaction turned to disappointment as I became aware of unanswered questions in *The Immigrant*. Some claims were undocumented. Pages 7-8 citing early history of the Irish family appeared to be unfounded.

Why was John Irish's past so mysterious? Why was his date and place of birth omitted? Why could his point of departure, Clisdon Parish, not be found? Why was there no record of his alleged parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kirby)? Why was John indentured and sent to America? Where was "Ireys?" These provocative questions and others drove me into a high crescendo of activity in search for the truth.

These remarks in no way imply adverse criticism of *The Immigrant*, an admirable book. Errors may have been uncovered, but given the nature of the resources with which genealogists have to contend - incomplete records, oral histories and family mythologies - it is extremely difficult for even the most dedicated researcher to compile a book of this nature error free. Many statements in *The Immigrant* have been challenged. The issues so raised have sustained this author's quest for answers and deeper exploration of the past. I earnestly seek to establish the objective truth and to resolve all conflicts.

Over the years the need to complete the story of the life of John Irish and his ancestors became evident. *The Immigrant* basically started in 1629 with the arrival of John Irish in Massachusetts, and details his descendants throughout the years until 1963. Perhaps in seeking the complete story of his life and his ancestors, the previous doubts and misconceptions could be clarified. Thus, *John Irish, His Life and Ancestors, 1086-1677* was born. The selected dates cover the period from the Domesday Book in England, 1086, to the death of John Irish, 1677.

This challenge to unlock the past has stimulated a genuine desire to learn the truth, the persistence to continue what at times seemed a hopeless task, the enthusiasm to finish a job once started and the imagination to project myself into earlier times in order to find documentary sources often overlooked by others. My thanks are extended in this regard to those other researchers who have assisted me.

Detective work was necessarily involved in the search for data. If I missed any bit of information relating to John Irish, it was not due to lack of conscientious effort and persistence. Hundreds of documents possibly mentioning Iryshe, Irreys, Irisch, Irish - or any other of the many variants of the name - were searched. Hundreds of letters were written to anyone known or suspected of having any information.

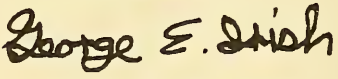
Extensive research was conducted at the Mormon Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah; the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; the New England Historic and Genealogical Library, Boston, Mass.; and in England at the British National Library, London. I have stood on the actual ground in Somerset where John Irish was born and raised, and in Duxbury where he lived and died.

Every attempt has been made to locate and evaluate all available information on John Irish and

his ancestors. I have endeavored to make this book complete, accurate and true to his life.

We can only carry our Irish history so far. Tomorrow new material may become available as unobtainable records are released by historians and archivists. The search for knowledge continues. It is my hope that others will take up the quest and attempt to answer questions still unresolved. If this author can help in any way to broaden understanding, the opportunity to do so would be welcomed.

Sincerely,



George E.Irish
(10th Generation Descendant of John Irish)*

*John[1], John[2], Jonathan[3], Jesse[4], Abel[5], Jonas C.[6], Jonas[7], George E.[8], George H.[9], George E.[10]

INTRODUCTION

This book, an expansion of *The Immigrant*(I15), is a genealogical history of John Irish who came to Massachusetts from Somerset, England c.1629-1632 and was the progenitor of thousands of Americans named "Irish." This John Irish will be called "John" when it is obvious of whom we speak, or synonymously "John 1" when necessary to distinguish him from other family members named John.

Much vital information has perished. We can, however, draw reasonable conclusions based upon circumstantial evidence. In tracing history, such circumstantial evidence is often the only clue a researcher has available. Many events cannot be proved, but neither can they be disproved. If snow is observed on the ground in the morning, we conclude without further proof that it snowed last night. Some events are obvious like this morning snow analogy.

Primary source materials have always been used where possible. Logical conclusions have been drawn based upon experience and common sense, and the basis of either fact or conjecture has always been established.

The International Genealogical Index (IGI), a special source of genealogical information, was fully consulted. Limitations of the IGI should be mentioned. All parishes are not covered, hence difficult to reconstruct a full family descent. No burial notices are listed. Entries have been collected by unskilled volunteers, leaving errors of spelling, dates, and names. Some entries are guesses by independent genealogists, and some relate to bishop's transcripts - not parish records - which differ from the originals. In each case one must return to the primary source for verification. In spite of all these shortcomings, the IGI was still one of the best tools found to uncover data in the 16th and 17th centuries. The detail herein would not be possible without it.

During the research for this book, three nagging problems have constantly hampered progress.

The first problem was the common existence of so many John Irishes. At almost any point in time, several John Irishes were extant with vague parentage, extremely difficult to identify genealogically. John's father and grandfather were both named John as well as a son and grandson. Eleven John's can be counted in five generations during 1500-1629 in the Yatton, Congresbury and Banwell area of Somerset, England. There were additionally two other John's in the southern Somerset area of Chard/Combe St. Nicholas in 1629. This abundance of John's has added uncertainty.

To update the count of John's in 1990, out of 2131 Irish families found in the United States, 48 John Irishes have been counted as family heads. Assuming an equal number for other family members, a good guess is that approximately one hundred John Irishes exist in the United States today(in 1991). Michigan had the highest number of Irish families(261) with California second(216). California also had eleven John Irishes as family heads, being the highest number of any state.

The second problem was that some early records were written in medieval Latin, difficult to translate. Ten pages of Latin excerpts, which took over a year to translate, are blended into this book.

The third problem was the frequent dilemma to determine how to recognize the truth, often intermingled with false information. False information has sometimes been created or unwittingly repeated by well-meaning authors.

Three reasons for falsifying genealogical records are:

Delusions of Grandeur:
People would like their ancestors to be grander than they actually were, aristocrats instead of common working class people like most of the English colonists. They would like to believe, for example, that the Ireys coat of arms shown as the frontispiece of *The Immigrant* genuinely belonged to their ancestors; and to forget that Adam Ireys, another possible ancestor, was hanged for a felony in 1285(C3B).

Preconceived Notions:
People strive to substantiate rather than accept reality, to ignore the provincial aspect of life and conditions of the early seventeenth century. In 1629 John was only a lad and indentured servant of minor importance. His status provides one reason why no direct reference can be found of his early days at Plymouth before 1634.

Deliberate Falsification:
It is deplorable to imagine that con artists would deliberately manufacture exotic genealogical history for profit. Instances of deliberate falsification which would dupe Irish descendants have been uncovered. The deliberate nature is obvious. No dereliction or dishonesty of any known author is implied. Many times it is exceedingly difficult to ferret out the truth, and it is all too easy to reference or pass on such false information. However, this type of false information exists and must be so recognized.

After being involved with John and his ancestors so long, I feel personally acquainted with them and the people who lived in Duxbury during 1640-1677. A few family names include Alden, Brewster, Brown, Bumpus, Delano, Eaton, Hiller, Howland, Pabodie, Palmer, Partridge, Peterson, Pollard, Prence, Rogers, Soule, Southworth, Sprague, Standish, Tinkham, Wadsworth, and Washburn.

I have also developed a fond admiration for Philip le Ireys (c.1255-1326), a Knight of Edward I, who I believe was John's ancestor. Perhaps, this is my own delusion of grandeur speaking.

Most important is the story of how John's living link was forged; why he came to America in the first place; and, why we, John's descendants, are all here now.

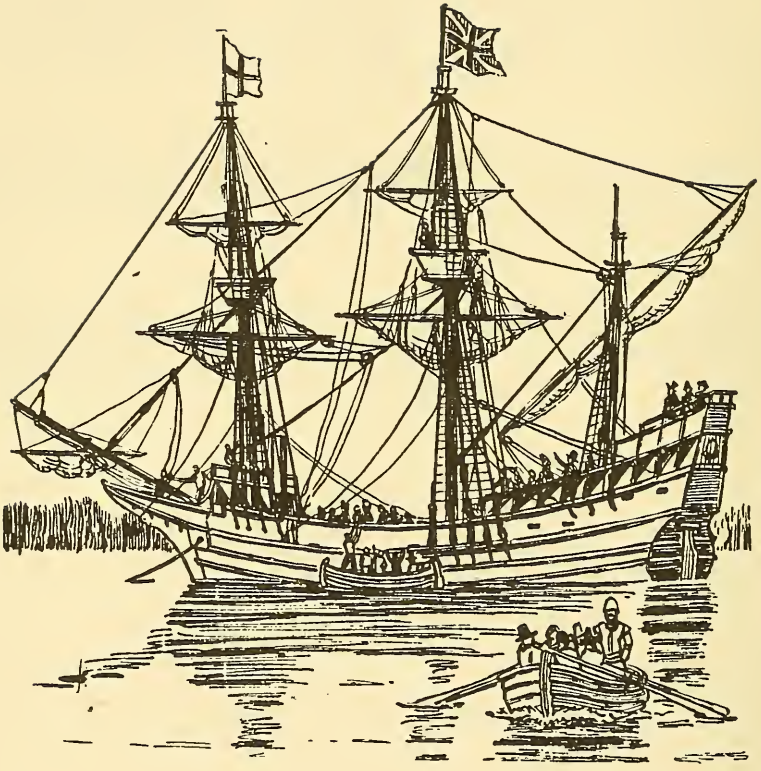
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge the many people, too numerous to list separately, who have contributed to this book. Without their help, it would not have been possible. I give special thanks to:

Mrs. Lavinia Wager of Brisbane, Australia, for inspirational support and valuable historical contributions which covered the 11th-15th centuries.

Professor Brent M. Froberg, Classics, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota, for the translation of numerous passages of medieval Latin.

Mr. Alan Blackmore, Esq., Clevedon, AVON, England, an outstanding technical advisor for the Somerset/Avon area for the 16th-17th centuries.

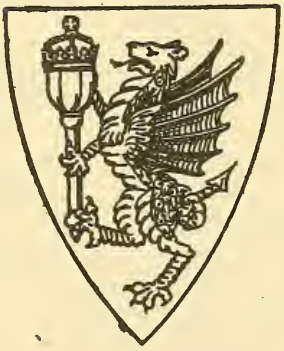


JOHN LANDS AT SALEM

PART ONE

Life of John Irish

1617-1677



SEAL OF SOMERSET

CHAPTER 1

JOHN IRISH IN ENGLAND: 1617-1629

Setting

Our story begins in Somerset, England, an extensive maritime county, situated in the West of England, which connects Devonshire and Cornwall with the southern portion of the Kingdom. It is a crescent, with the concave northern boundary towards the Bristol Channel; bounded on the east by Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, on the south by Dorsetshire and Devonshire, the latter county also the western frontier. The area of Somersetshire in 1629 was 1,645 square miles(P20).

In 1974, Avon County (520 square miles) was created from parts of Gloucester and Somerset Counties(E55). It is within this area of modern Avon County (old Somerset County) that John and his ancestors lived for several centuries.

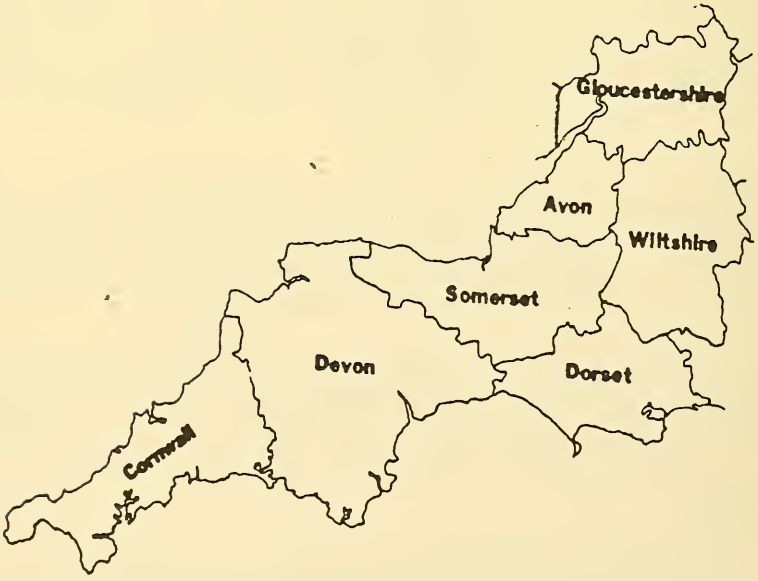
Figure 1A shows the counties of southwest England before 1974 and also the reorganization of 1974, including Avon County. Appendix 1.1 shows Somerset County as it existed before 1974.

John born

John Irish, hereafter called John(or John 1), was born c.1617 in Barrow, Somersetshire (six miles NE of Congresbury). He was the illegitimate son of John the elder, and Elizabeth Twytt, his servant.

From the Somerset quarter sessions records(B25) the following court order is self-explanatory:

SOUTHWEST ENGLAND IN THE 15TH CENTURY



SOUTHWEST ENGLAND AFTER 1974

SOUTHWEST ENGLAND
FIGURE 1A

April 1618:
Whereas Elizabeth Twytt was lately settled in service at Congersbury with one John Irishe, and was there begotten with child; and then went to Barrow to the house of a kinsman where the child was born, so that the parishioners are at a charge for their relief, whereof they complain: Ordered that the said Elizabeth and her child shall be sent to Congersbury; and further as whereas there is an order made by John Maye and Joseph Rattle, esquires, that the reputed father should pay eight pence weekly, that this weekly payment from the birth of the child shall be paid to the overseers of Barrow until the said Elizabeth is removed to Congersbury. (S.R., xxx, 30.)

This court order represents the unique link in the chain occurring ten generations ago, essential for the proliferation of the Irish descendants in the United States. Appendices 1.2-1.6 comprise the convincing evidence that this child was the same person who come to Massachusetts c.1629-1632.

The scenario of events preceding John's birth was as follows. John the elder, John's father, married Margery Busher c.1589. They had nine children, born during 1590-1606. Their eldest son, born c.1590, also named John, was the oldest brother of John (technically a half-brother). No evidence of a divorce can be found, so it is assumed that Margery Busher Irish died c.1615. John the elder then married Christian (nee Avery) Welsh c.1617. They had two sons, George and Joseph during 1618-1620.

Elizabeth Twytt

The tryst between John the elder and Elizabeth Twytt occurred in 1616. John was born out of wedlock in 1617. Obviously, Elizabeth Twytt's pregnancy was an embarrassment to John the elder, who believed that he was the father since he

later adopted John. The younger John shown in the pedigree(ax.1.2) was this same John.

The Story of Congresbury (C24) makes several references to the Twytt family, but very little is known about Elizabeth Twytt.

Scandal

The above version assumes that Margery Busher Irish died before John the elder had his affair with Elizabeth Twytt. This is the easiest, most simple theory to believe.

The missing element is the date that Margery died. Death and burial records of Congresbury and Banwell have been searched to no avail. If Margery died before 1616, we can forgive John the elder, a lonesome widower, simply for having an affair. After all, we descendants are glad that he did. But, if Margery died after 1616, then this important extramarital situation should be further evaluated.

If Margery were still John's wife in 1616, a more true to life version would be that she caught her husband philandering. In any event, Elizabeth's pregnancy and paternity suit against John the elder was public information.

For this second version, Margery managed a divorce. Afterwards, she necessarily lived nearby because she had no other place to go. Elizabeth Twytt also lived nearby. Congresbury was a small place. What did the neighbors say? What did these two women say to each other when they accidently met at the market place? The gossip mills would have been rampant.

It would be an oft-retold story. Later it would be revealed how the wealthy, middle-aged John Irish was attracted to young Christian, in her early twenties, who suddenly became available for marriage. Perhaps the presence nearby of ex-wife,

Margery, and ex-lover, Elizabeth, was the reason that John the elder and his new wife, Christian, moved to Towerhead - to get away from it all. Christian eventually ended up with the family fortune, except that a special bonus was bequeathed to father's favorite "younger John."

The spinoff from the above episode (either version) was manifested in the jealousy and reaction of John's six older brothers, who found the excuse to ship John off to America as an indentured servant.

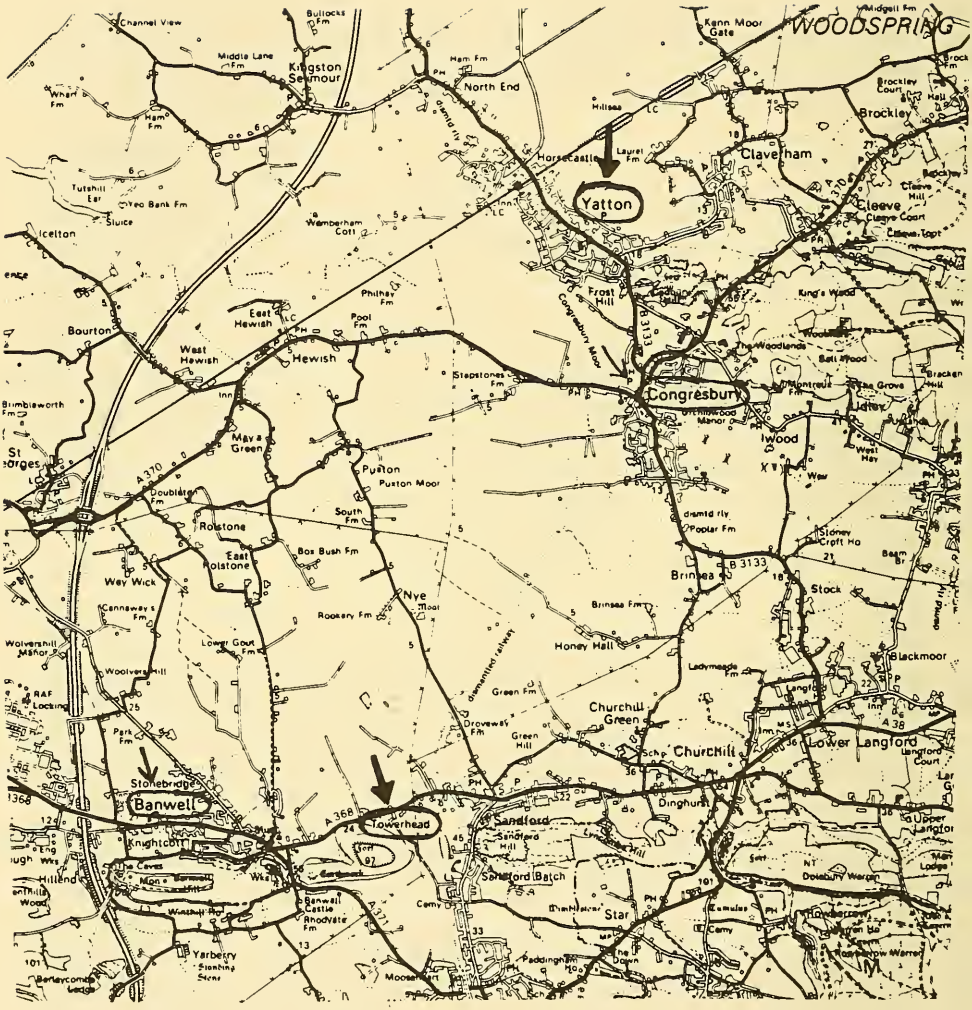
...so, what was the true story of the paternity suit against John the elder? It could have been either of the above versions or somewhere in between. Regardless of which one, it is important because that's why we, John's descendants, are here today.

Christian Avery Welsh Irish

Christian Avery, the daughter of Jacob Avery of Mells(ax 1.5), was born c.1592. At the time of her marriage to John the elder(c.1617) she would have been 25 and John the elder 53. John the elder's will refers to "Christian Welsh of Allerton." According to the Avery pedigree (ax 1.5), she was born "Christian Avery of Mells." Assume that this marriage to John the elder was her second marriage and that her married name was Welsh.

Christian's marriage to John the elder was successful, in that they had more children and stayed married until John the elder died. John was adopted after the court order of April 1618, evidenced by the will of John the elder (ax 1.3, will #7).

Figure 1B is a partial map of Somerset(modern Avon) showing the area of Yatton, Congresbury, and Banwell, the seat of the Irish family in the 17th Century.



AREA OF MODERN AVON:
YATTON, CONGRESBURY AND BANWELL,
THE SEAT OF THE IRISH FAMILY IN THE 17TH CENTURY

FIGURE 1B

John, the Favorite Son

John received special attention from his wealthy father until his father's death in 1628 when John was eleven. No details of John's life during 1617-1629 have been found. The special treatment accorded to John by his father's will established the "favorite son" syndrome.

John's identity has not been legally proven, but it is evident that the younger John in the pedigree(ax 1.4) and will(ax 1.3, #7) was John 1. We also suspect a cover-up as to the illegitimacy in deference to John's feelings and protection. Parents are usually protective in regard to a child's adoptive and illegitimate status. In any event, it is obvious that John was directly descended from this group of Somerset Irishes.

The will of John the elder

This will of John the elder, proved in 1628 by his son Matthew, 32, is shown by the Somerset Irish wills. The pedigrees(ax 1.4, sheet #4) show two brothers older than Matthew (Henry and John's older brother, John). Why one of them did not administer the will is unknown.

While Christian inherited the bulk of the estate, including the mansion at Towerhead, the "remainder" was left to John the "youngest son, John Irish." In this regard, two discrepancies are evident: (1) Joseph and George, born later, were younger than John. The will must have meant the "younger John" rather than the "older John." Even if the younger John were legitimate, he would still not have been the "youngest son." (2) Christian is shown as John's mother. It is natural that John the elder would want the official record to show Christian as the mother.

There are other possibilities, none of which can be proven. It is possible that:

- the "youngest John" mentioned in the will of John the elder was the actual son of John the elder and Christian.
- the illegitimate John was the third John, son of John the elder, and not even shown in the pedigree (ax 1.2).
- John was still another John Irish, completely unrelated.

Administration of the will

Imagine Matthew's emotions as he administered the will, torn between the jealousy of his father's special attention to John and the bequeathing of the mansion to Christian. John had enjoyed a protected or favorite son status by his father because of his adoption circumstances. With his protective father gone, what should be done with him? For the good of all was probably the reason (or excuse) that Matthew and the others arranged for the contract with the rich adventurer and feltmaker, Timothy Hatherly of London, to indenture John as a servant. John would be sent to America to start a new life, free from the stigma of his illegitimate origin.

John's indenture

The similarities between John and "Joseph and the Coat of Many Colors"(Genesis 37) are striking. Joseph was the eleventh son of Jacob. It was clear that Jacob loved Joseph more than any of his other children. Jacob made him a luxurious robe. Jealously prevailed. At an opportune moment Joseph's brothers sold Joseph, 17, into slavery to a passing caravan for twenty shekels of silver.

Matthew and his brothers found it expedient to get rid of John at the age of twelve under similar circumstances. By doing so maybe they could claim some of the inheritance. The "silver shekels" left to John from his father's inheritance might have been used for expenses as part

of the deal with Timothy Hatherly for the indenture and to pay for the voyage to America (even though the employer usually paid for the voyage). Everyone was easily persuaded. After all, they were giving John a marvelous new lease on life and opportunity to start life anew in America.

This indenture(ax 1.6) was dated April 20, 1629, and recorded in the Taunton, Massachusetts land records July 12, 1697. The reason for recording the indenture in 1697, twenty years after John's death, is explained in chapter 5. The terms: John agreed to abide with Hatherly for five years at Plymouth, New England, having meat, drink and lodging and five pounds pay per year. At the end of five years he would receive twelve bushels of that country's wheat, corn and 25 acres of land. The original indenture is one of the few primary sources available. It identifies "John Irish of the parish of Clisdon in the county of Somerset" over the signature "John Irish," authenticated by John's mark.

Clisdon Parish

Authors(I15, etc.) in the past have noticed that the name Clisdon was similar to Clevedon, nearby in Somerset, and wrongly jumped to the conclusion that it meant Clevedon. No such proof exists. For example, the Historical Society of Clevedon did not believe that Clisdon meant Clevedon. Subsequently, this mistaken belief has been copied and prolonged.

Pope(P30) and others state that John came from Clisdon Parish, but the name of this location has originated from this one source - the indenture. Probably no one besides the author has made such an extensive search to identify Clisdon Parish. References everywhere were researched. Furthermore, scholars and historians living in Clevedon, Congresbury, Banwell and other places in Somerset have researched this question without success.

In all of England there was only one Clisdon Parish ever to exist. "Cliddesden Parish" in northeast Hampshire, two miles south of Basingstoke, was called "Clisdon Parish" in the 17th century.(V20.4:145)

It appears at first glance from the indenture that Clisdon Parish was in Somerset. We must conclude, however, that John signed the indenture in Clisdon Parish, which was located in Hampshire.

It would be a natural mistake for the recorder to write the indenture as such. Since they were actually present in Clisdon Parish, he wrote "John Irish of the parish of Clisdon," then added "in the county of Somerset," meaning "John Irish of the county of Somerset." Language and spelling were pretty loose in those days.

John leaves home

Our scenario continues. In April 1629, John departed from his home at Towerhead, and traveled 85 miles east to Clisdon Parish in Hampshire to sign the indenture on 20th April, preparatory to board the Talbot(or Lyon's Whelp) at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. Perhaps he stayed with relatives nearby until time to board. Perhaps Clisdon was the best place to meet Robert Windsor to sign the indenture.

The ship's approximate schedule would be known, namely, to depart Gravesend(London) on 25 April 1629, arrive Yarmouth 6 May and depart Yarmouth on 11 May(ax 2.3). John traveled forty miles south from Clisdon Parish after 20 April to arrive Yarmouth in time to board before the ship sailed on 11 May, a reasonable schedule.

Proving John's identity

The coincidence of the "youngest John" mentioned in the will of John the elder is too great. It is

every bit as evident as the "snow analogy" in the INTRODUCTION to this book that the "youngest John" was, in fact John 1.

John would have been 12 years old in 1629 or 15 in 1632, the two most likely years when he went from England to Plymouth Colony. His age shown in these appendices was established from all sources by linear programming and deductive reasoning. All sources meshed and were compatible. That this John was John 1 could not be irrefutably proven. Vital records of birth, marriage, death, wills, or anything else positively stating his age, were not found. The best evidence found established the effective year of the Iryshe pedigree(ax 1.2) at 1619. This pedigree states that his age was "two years." Figure 1C is a tabulation of evidence that John was born c.1617.

Each of the items presented by figure 1C is reasonable and logical, and can be supported by corroborating evidence based upon a birth year of 1617. Other grounds to support 1617 as the year of birth follow:

- John was a participant in the "Kennebec Incident" in April 1634. He would have been 17. His contemporary, Thomas Savery(ax 4.2), involved in the same incident was the father of children born between 1649 and 1654(later than John), and died earlier than John in 1676(S4). The time frame was right for Thomas Savery to be older than John.

- In 1637 at age 20 John volunteered for the Pequot War(ax 3.3).

- John, 21, married Elizabeth c.1638. The history and time frame for the family of Elizabeth Risley, his wife, also meshes(ax 4.1).

- John's four children were born starting 1639 (fig 5A). This date is compatible with his marriage in 1638 at the age of 21.

TABULATION OF EVIDENCE

Reference	Summary
Court order	John had to be born before April 1618 when John the elder was ordered by the court to pay child support. It is unlikely that he was born before October 1617.
Ax 1.2	The ages shown on the pedigree signed by "John Irishe" (the elder) were effective before 1623. The best solution was 1619; otherwise, the ages will not mesh with other data.
Ax 1.3	John the elder died in 1628, the year before his "youngest son, John" was indentured as a servant. John was not the "youngest son" of John the elder; rather, John was the younger of two sons, each named John.
Ax 1.4	Dates of birth, marriage, and death will logically mesh only within limits, but will work best if John was born in 1617.
Ax 1.5	Christian Avery, the second wife of John the elder, was born c.1592. The ages mesh in both the Irishe and Avery pedigrees shown by ax 1.4 and ax 1.5.
Ax 1.6	The estimated dates shown herein represent a workable solution and clear picture that meshes with all other data. If there is an argument for a year other than 1617, what is it?

TABULATION OF EVIDENCE THAT JOHN WAS BORN c.1617
FIGURE 1C

• In 1643 at age 26 he was listed among "males between 16 and 60 able to bear arms" ("ATBA" list), meaning that he had to be born between the years of 1583 and 1627. Even though practically meaningless, it is still a corroborating fact.

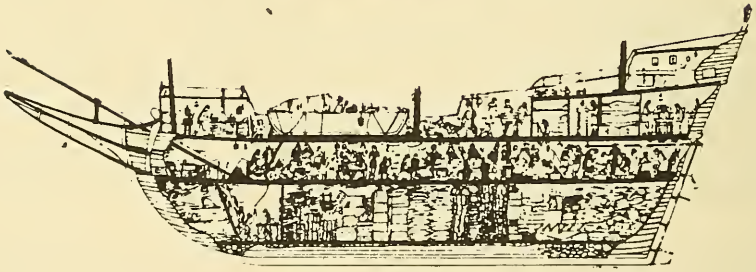
• John died in 1677, as reported by various unverifiable references. He had a hard life. His age at death, 60, was not unreasonable. The circumstances surrounding his death are unknown. Had he lived longer, say to 80, we would have heard more about him.

• The preponderance of evidence supports that John was born in 1617. However, if his birth had been as early as 1615, his age at any of the above events would still have been possible.

The uncertainty of many John Irishes

As pointed out in the INTRODUCTION the abundance of so many Johns adds uncertainty. For example, in the search for John 1, we find a John, the son of James and Elizabeth, who was born in 1612 (ax 1.4, sheet 6). He is the only other known possible candidate who could be John 1. This John would appear even more likely to be John 1, since his brother Henry emigrated to Virginia in 1634 at the age of 16. However, his father's will bequeathed the farm house and 52 acres to this John in 1652, eliminating him as a possible John 1.

Thus, in 1629 at the age of twelve, John became an indentured servant.



JOHN CROSSES THE ATLANTIC

CHAPTER 2

THE INDENTURED SERVANT: 1629-1634

Higginson fleet of 1629

The next major event in John's life was his voyage to America, made either in 1629 on the Talbot or 1632 on the Charles. Most authors have concluded that John crossed on the Talbot (for example, B10 and I15). Stronger evidence indicates that he crossed on the Charles, but either voyage was possible. Maybe he crossed on both the Talbot and the Charles, returning to England in the interim.

During 1629 the "Higginson Fleet" carried about 350 passengers to Salem(B52). Six ships were involved(ax 2.1). The Talbot(Thomas Beecher, master) was one of them. Unfortunately, no passenger lists per se can be found for any of these ships. Lancour(L5) has published an extensive passenger list bibliography covering the early 17th century, but passenger lists for the Higginson Fleet were not included.

Talbot and Lyon's Whelp

Willison(W44) wrote that "the Talbot arrived Salem on 29 July with servants for Plymouth being 35 persons. None of this group can be identified." From other sources it is evident that the Talbot(and Lyon's Whelp, the other ship which accompanied the Talbot) actually arrived Salem on 29 June, rather than 29 July. Evidence is Reverend Higginson's Journal(P22) and his activities which occurred at Salem during July 1629. Based upon his dated and well-documented journal we know that Reverend Higginson was a passenger on the Talbot, and that he was in Massachusetts during all of the month of July.

Reasons given in the past for believing that John was a passenger on either the Talbot or Lyon's Whelp were that:

° he was not listed on any other ship during 1629-1634,
° servants were being sent on the Talbot and Lyon's Whelp in 1629(R5 & S12), and
° passage on the Talbot, departing Yarmouth, Isle of Wight on 11 May 1629, was reasonable in view of the 20 April indenture date.

All three of these reasons are flimsy. Which was John's ship has, in the past, been a guess. Being a twelve year old lad would not make him prominent on the passenger list.

Talbot compared to the Santa Maria

Let us digress a bit on the Talbot's voyage with an interesting comparison.

Columbus in 1492 sailed the Santa Maria from the Canary Islands to San Salvadore averaging 142 miles per day(M43). Beecher in the Talbot, a larger and more modern vessel 137 years later, from the Isles of Scilly to Salem, Massachusetts could make only 91 miles per day, taking 47 days(P22). Why did it take Beecher so long?

Columbus used favorable currents and winds to his advantage whereby Beecher did not. For Beecher, sailing against the current at the higher latitudes impeded progress. A comparison of the voyages of the Santa Maria in 1492 and the Talbot in 1629 has been tabulated(ax 2.2).

If John actually made the voyage in 1629, he was probably a passenger on the Lyon's Whelp rather than the Talbot. Best substantiation was found in the "Records of Massachusetts" which states that "servants from Somerset and Dorset Counties are being sent in the Lyon's Whelp(R5)." This

reference is more positive than a vague mention in one of Sherley's letters that some servants were sent on the Talbot(S13). "Some servants" were usually on board every ship.

Life on board the Talbot

From Higginson's description of the Talbot's voyage (ax 2.3), we can visualize John's experiences during the voyage. Figure 2A is a summary of appendices 2.2 and 2.3.

The chow on the Talbot was certainly not a culinary delight. Ax 2.4 shows the provisions for a typical three-month voyage. Each passenger was rationed a half pound of salted cod-fish per day. Think of it! Who would relish a half pound of salted cod fish every day for 47 days? The Talbot also carried 45 tons of beer, a large amount, and "two firkins" of soap, a small amount. For 135 people for 47 days, that sounds like lots of beer, but not very much soap. It was probably too cold and too rough to wash, anyway. Note that the Talbot carried "10 firkins" of butter, five times as much butter as soap.

Bathing on the Talbot reminds of James Clavel's "Shogun"(C14) whereby the Japanese would not permit Blackthorne, the English naval pilot, to enter his home until he had a bath. "Stinku! Bad like all Portugeezu," Mura said. "These awful foreigners! How astoundingly filthy their habits are. You will bathe like a human being. Bath, please."

For a bath on the Talbot, imagine standing nude on deck in the north Atlantic, being washed down with buckets of ice cold salt water(no soap) observed by a crowd of a hundred leering spectators. Notwithstanding the itchy feeling following a salt water bath and possible complications of pneumonia, how often during the voyage would a man do it? How often during the voyage would a woman do it?

SUMMARY OF REVEREND HIGGINSON'S JOURNAL
TALBOT'S VOYAGE MAY-JUNE 1629
(Ref: P22)

	Description from Higginson's Journal.	Author's Comment: (Actual & Obvious)
1.	"Short and speedy"	47 miserable days.
2.	"Comfortable and easy: fair & moderate wind; only one night of stormy seas (27 May)"	Wife was constantly sea-sick and vomiting. Note that Higginson died in 1630.
3.	"Healthful to passengers."	135 people in crowded, unsanitary conditions; 3 people died; scurvy outbreak; several children had smallpox.
4.	"Passage was pleasurable and profitable."	Pleasure is in the mind of the beholder? Even in a modern luxury ship the north Atlantic might not be "pleasurable." Such a pleasure in 1629 might be a hardship today.
5.	"Pious & Christian-like passage."	Higginson zealously emphasized religion on this secular occasion.

SUMMARY OF REVEREND HIGGINSON'S JOURNAL
FIGURE 2A

THE INDENTURED SERVANT: 1629-1634

It must have been a miserable voyage fraught with danger and seasickness, namely seven weeks in the cold, gray, rough north Atlantic Ocean(even in May/June). Three people died of small pox and consumption on the Talbot, two children and one member of the crew(P22).

The movie "Plymouth Adventure"(P23) dramatically portrays the dreadful hardships endured by the pilgrims during their voyage. The Mayflower, 181 tons, 104 feet, 25.5 foot beam, and 13 foot draft, carried 102 passengers and 50 crew members. 102 passengers arrived at Plymouth; one died and one was born. The child who died, William Button, was about John's age. As we watch the movie, we can imagine that he resembled John. His part was heartfelt and touching; but sadly, he died. This delightful movie is recommended, available by rental video cassette.

As Stratton(S40:40) remarked "...so the Puritans also learned that crossing the ocean was not a pleasure cruise." We can assume that John had a strong constitution in that he survived this voyage and the other hardships associated with being a colonist at Plymouth. Stratton's book is excellent background material.

Certainly, all hands were glad to arrive at Naimkecke (Salem). When, upon arrival, the invitation to "splice the mainbrace" was issued, it was undoubtedly a joyous occasion, heightened by the feeling of relief that they had survived the crossing. If, during the passage, the Talbot passengers did not consume all of the 45 tons of beer, 20 gallons of Spanish wine, and 20 gallons of aqua-vitae(a strong alcoholic liquor), now would be the perfect occasion to finish it off.

Talbot or Charles?

Having made the strong case for John to be on the Lyon's Whelp, an even stronger argument exists that he crossed the Atlantic on the Charles in 1632. According to Pratt(P35), Timothy Hatherly, John's employer and master, brought with him on the Charles "two men servants." These men servants may well have been John and Ephraim Tinkham(T24). Hatherly remained in England until the summer of 1630. Suppose that he had taken John under his wing like a father in April 1629 as previously suggested. Why would Hatherly then send John alone to America while he remained in London?

It would satisfy our scenario if John had first come over on the Talbot (or Lyon's Whelp) in May-June 1629, returned to England with Hatherly on the White Angel in Oct-Nov 1631, then returned to Massachusetts with Hatherly on the Charles in April-June 1632. However, maybe John arrived Massachusetts for the first time in 1632. It is conceivable that Hatherly liked to have John as a personal servant, enough to pay for his return to England and back.

No evidence has been found to place John in America at any time during 1629-1634 (until the Kennebec incident in April 1634). Maybe John stayed in London as a servant for a few years. Had he arrived in Massachusetts alone in June 1629 he would have reported to Hatherly's manager in Plymouth and eventually lived on or near Hatherly's land.

By the end of 1630 about 300 people were living in Plymouth Colony(S40:51). Hatherly visited Plymouth for 14 months during summer 1630 to the fall of 1631(ax 2.5). Was John with him? He probably was.

Hatherly did not return to Plymouth Colony to remain as a settler with his family until 1632.

Then he resided at Scituate(fig 2B). Therefore, John must have lived at Scituate during 1632-1634. Figure 2B should help the reader better visualize the Plymouth Colony settlements.

A search for the passenger list of the Charles for the 1632 voyage also proved futile. Even if John came over with Hatherly on the Charles as we suspect, the discussion of the voyage of the Talbot and Lyon's Whelp in 1629 still applies.

Timothy Hatherly

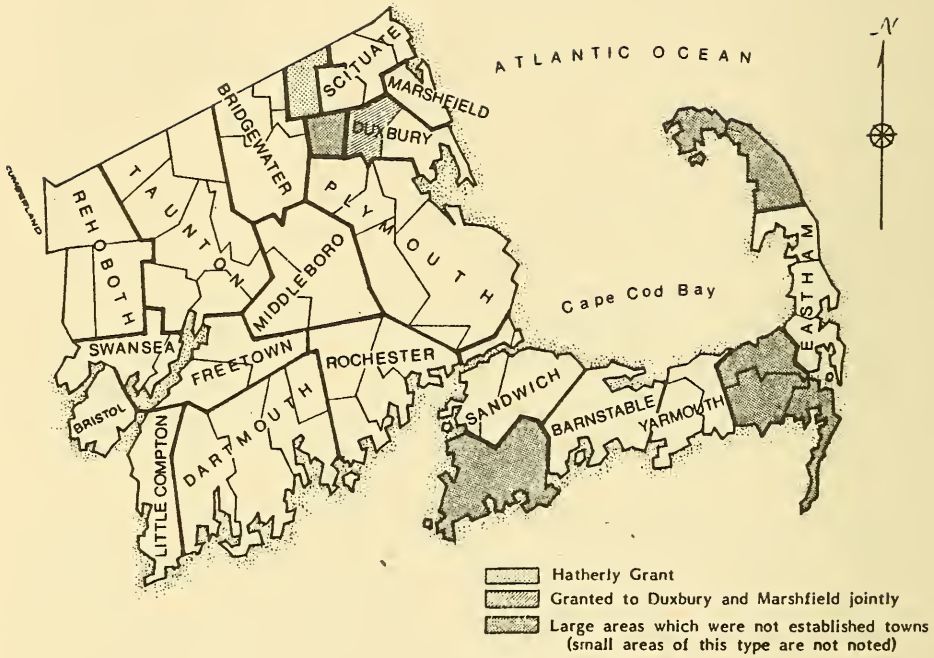
Timothy Hatherly was a gentleman of great intelligence and piety, and a man of great generosity. He was liberal in thought and with his gifts. We can admire, respect and thank him for his good influence in regard to John. The visualization of John's life for this period can be made only indirectly through a study of Plymouth, John's contemporaries and Hatherly's activities. In this regard Stratton(S40) is most enlightening.

Hatherly's biographical sketch(ax 2.5) shows the important events in his life as related to John. The Timothy Hatherly Memorial, a plaque embedded rock at North Scituate Beach, should be an important landmark for all of John's descendants.

Life as an indentured servant

As an indentured servant until 1634, where and how did John live? What were his duties? The only clue found was that Hatherly had livestock at Plymouth after 1630(ax 2.5). Someone had to mind the livestock - perhaps John. This clue would be an argument to suspect that Hatherly sent John to Plymouth by 1630.

In Plymouth, the first indirect reference to John is found on the 1633 tax list: "Mr. Hatherlies two men 00:18:00" (18 shillings tax). We assume



PLYMOUTH COLONY IN 1690
FIGURE 2B

that these men were Ephraim Tinkham and John. On the 1634 tax lists, "Mr. Hatherlies men" (not "two men") were listed; but no tax was shown (P24.1:31).

Did John receive further education (schooling) at Plymouth Colony? During the first few years of the colony, little attention was given to the matter of schools. The overriding problem was still survival and securing a foothold in a virgin country. For example, twelve children of school age came over on the Mayflower in 1620. Five of these died within a year. Private or home instruction was the common practice through 1634. In John's case with no caring parent, he probably received little or no additional schooling. Survival and basic needs came first.

In 1634 at the age of 17, John was ready for his Cushnoc adventure.

MAN & WOMAN CIRCA 1640

CHAPTER 3

CUSHNOC TO DUXBURY: 1634-1638

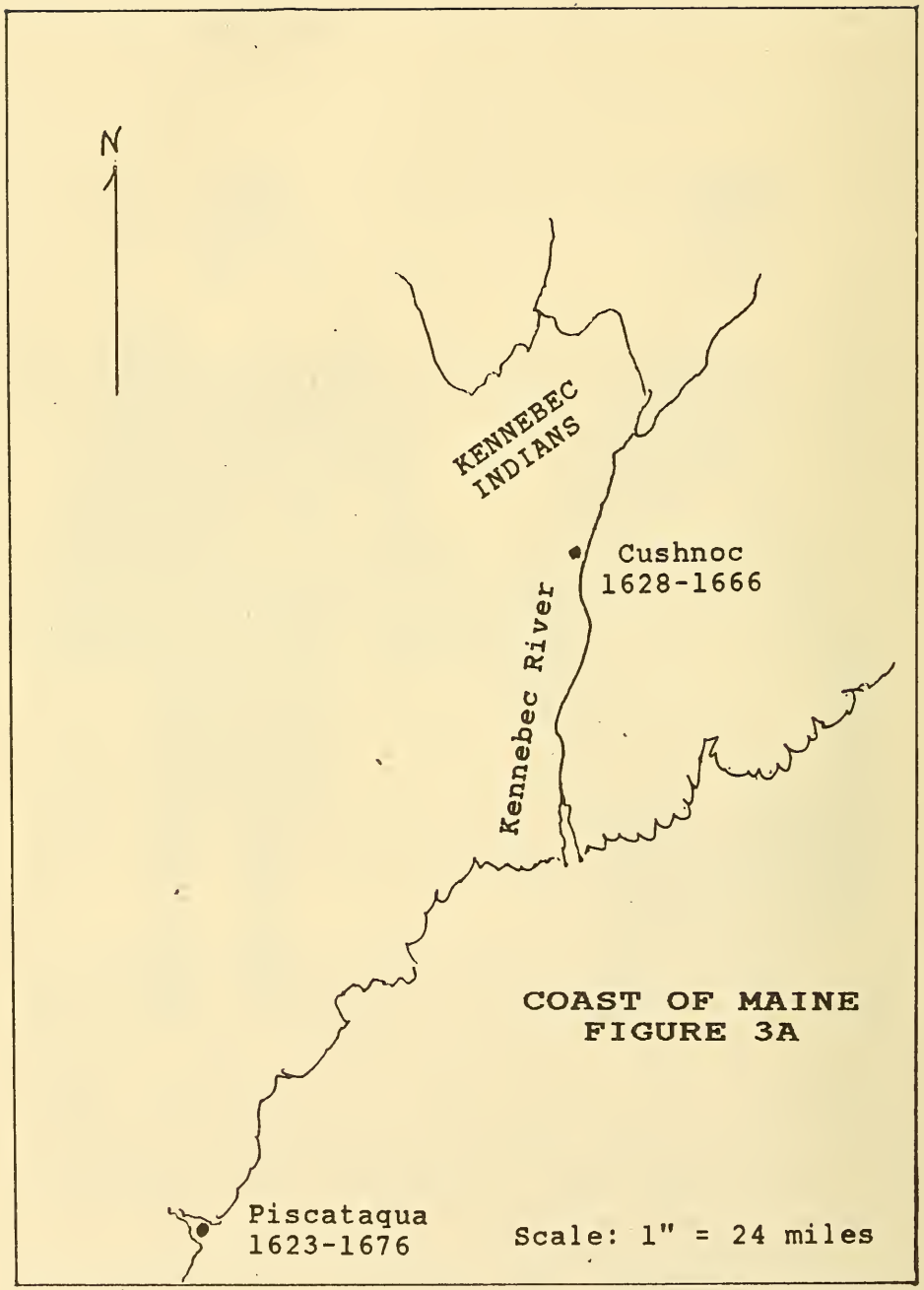
John at Cushnoc

The "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire" says "John Irish was at Cushnoc in 1634"(N30). Where was Cushnoc? What was John doing there?

Remember that by April 1634, John had completed his indenture obligations with Timothy Hatherly and was ready to commence a new phase of life. Maybe he was released early from his indenture to begin his new job at Cushnoc. A better theory would be that Hatherly persuaded him to go there as part of his indenture contract, then presented the lure of a job or other benefits such as a land grant afterwards. We find that "the business at Cushnoc was conducted by a partnership of four men: Richard Andrews, John Beauchamp, James Sherley, and Timothy Hatherly"(S29). It logically makes sense that John would go there.

We wonder if and how much John was intimidated by Hatherly. It was undoubtedly difficult to recruit people to go and stay at a desolated place like Cushnoc. Probably wives or other women were not allowed. Young John would have been a good candidate, say for a two or three-year work assignment there. It would be interesting to know how John was persuaded to go. Then again, Hatherly might have been a fatherly type sincerely looking after John's best interests.

Figure 3A shows the location of Cushnoc, a Plymouth Colony trading post, located in Maine about 35 miles north from the mouth of the Kennebec River, at the location of present-day



COAST OF MAINE
FIGURE 3A

Augusta. John Howland, an assistant to the Plymouth Colony Governor was responsible for this post. Several Indian groups lived in the area, particularly the Kennebecs, who were a source of trade with the colonists(M35). The Cushnoc outpost was key to obtaining trade for Plymouth Colony.

A bit of background should be mentioned. Plymouth Colony had received rights to this land by the Bradford Patent(M35). The original Plymouth Colony grant with lands on the Kennebec River was confirmed 23 January 1629 to Governor Bradford and his associates by the New England Council. Rivalry had been growing between Plymouth Colony and the larger Massachusetts Bay Colony to the north. The Bay Colony had tended to ignore Plymouth's rights and continued to trespass on the Kennebec River(B51).

The Kennebec Incident

The case in point involved a trading ship from the Piscataqua settlement commanded by John Hocking. Hocking had continued to violate the rights of Plymouth in spite of warnings from John Howland to cease his operations and keep out. In the face of these disagreements and conflicting interests, the stage was set April 1634 for the "Kennebec Incident."

John was involved in this incident. Cushnoc was his first job following completion of his indenture. John Howland had obviously hired him on Hatherly's recommendation to go to the Cushnoc outpost in the wilderness. It was not the best place to be. Yet, John, 17, was not qualified except as a handyman or helper. His options were limited, and he had nothing better. Cushnoc was 165 miles north of Plymouth by water which meant a three day boat trip.

There are several versions of the "Kennebec Incident," notably one by Bradford(B51 & B52) and one by Prence(M20.2:10-11). The Prence version(ax 3.1) names John.

The essential elements of the incident and John's involvement are as follows. Hocking's trading bark was anchored in the Kennebec River near Cushnoc to intercept the Indian trade at the expense of Plymouth Colony. Howland went alongside in his bark and demanded that Hocking depart. Hocking refused. Foul language ensued. Howland departed and later sent four men by canoe (Moses Talbot, Thomas Savery, John Irish, and William Rennoles) with orders to cut Hocking's anchor cables. During the attempt to cut the cables, Hocking shot and killed Moses Talbot. Then, someone shot and killed Hocking. All versions carefully omit the name of the man who fired the shot that killed Hocking. Following this incident bad feelings existed for some time between Plymouth and the bay colonies.

Some references state that one of Howland's men was named "Frish" (instead of Irish), but all evidence convinces that this man was indeed John Irish(N30, S6 & W36). Confusing Frish for Irish would be a natural mistake. When one has the surname Irish, it is uncanny how often the name is mistakenly called "Trish" or "Frish."

John returns to Plymouth

Upon completion of his assignment at Cushnoc, c.1636, John returned to Plymouth Colony to learn and pursue his trade as a roper(W35).

Volunteer for the Pequot War

The next insight into John's life was recorded by the "General Court of Plymouth" which met 7 June 1637. This court passed an act which would assist the settlers of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut against the hostile Pequin Indians. John was one

on a list of 45 men from Plymouth who volunteered for the so-called "Pequot War"(P25.1:60). Fortunately, none of these Plymouth volunteers were needed or called into service. The Connecticut and Massachusetts contingents had already defeated the Pequots, killing about 400 of them, thus forever eliminating the Pequot threat.

Five acres at Stony Brook

We are lucky to have this dated 1637 evidence of John. From this we can surmise that he returned to the Plymouth area from Cushnoc(and to nowhere else). Also, it may be a clue as to how he obtained five acres of land in Duxbury. This land, located in the Millbrook area of Duxbury, was the first parcel of land that John owned. No reference has been found to provide firm evidence how he got it. We certainly don't believe that he could afford to purchase the land, even considering how cheap land was those days. His only two noteworthy activities so far during his young life were his job at Cushnoc and his volunteering for the Pequot War.

The 1636 court action whereby servants were "restricted...to five acres of land at another place where it may be useful" could be a clue. However, it is probable that these five acres of land were granted to John solely in compensation for his Cushnoc assignment. As for Pequot War volunteers, eight other men (Love Brewster, Philip Delanoy, John Phillips, Henry Sampson, George Soule, Constant Southworth, William Tubbs and Henry Wallis) eventually owned land in Duxbury (F40).

Henry Wallis also received five acres adjacent to John's land; but, the correlation is not great enough to assume that any of the 45 volunteers received a grant of land anywhere, simply because they volunteered (but were never called) for the Pequot War. A more convincing argument is that no record was found in the Plymouth Colony Records

(P24) which made such a grant; therefore, no grant was made.

John did not receive the 25 acres of land due from his indenture in 1634, or even by 1658. To speculate as to the reason why not, maybe he was glibly promised this land by the authorities and Timothy Hatherly upon his return from Cushnoc. John was still young at this time (20 years old in 1637) and could be easily swayed.

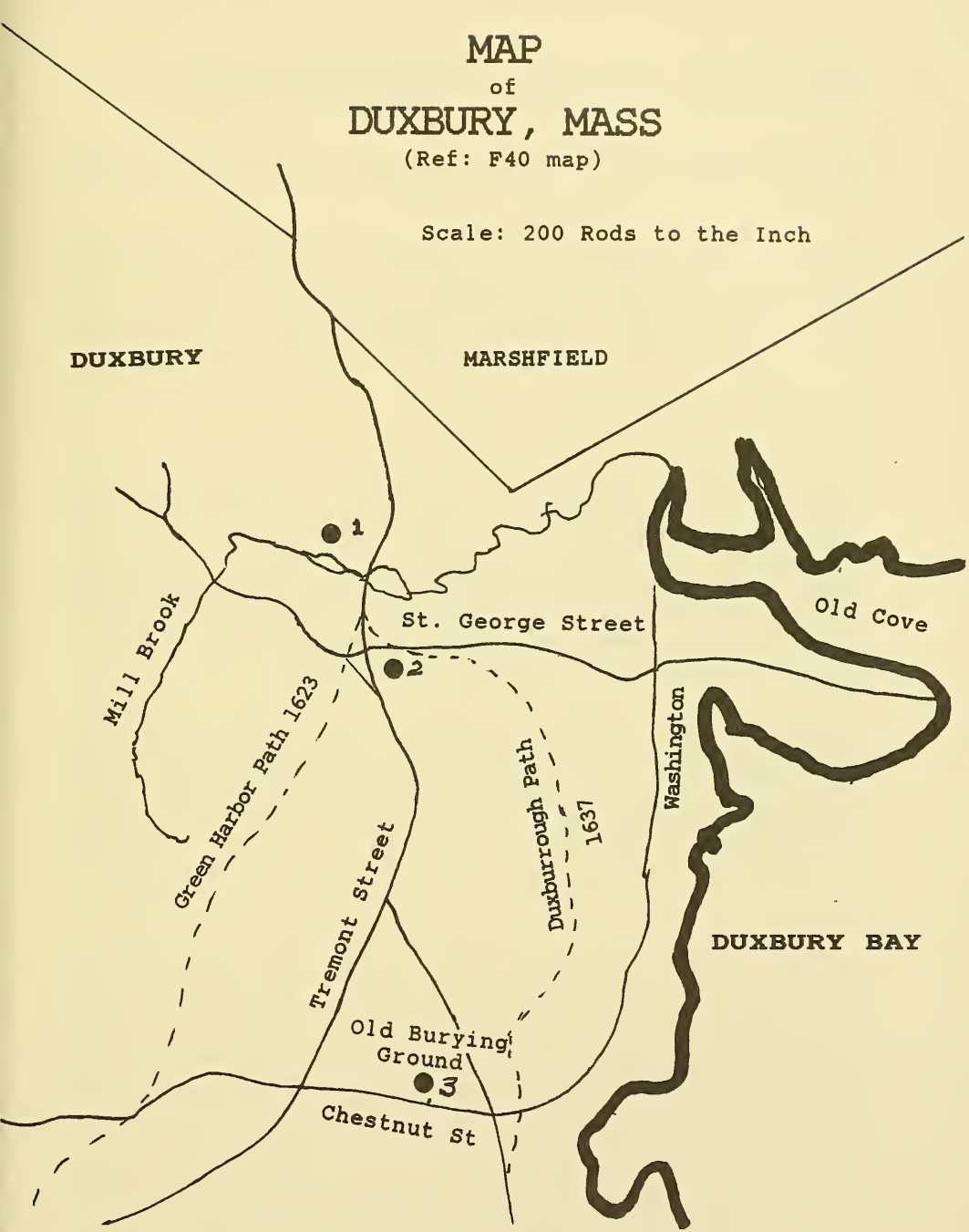
Move to Duxbury: c.1637

He did not receive this 25 acres, yet we suddenly find that he owned five acres at Stony Brook, in Duxbury(F40). Figure 3B shows three important locations in Duxbury: (1) John's acreage north of Stony Brook, (2) the location of his house obtained in 1641, and (3) his gravesite.

Duxbury, the second town of Plymouth colony (Indian name: "Mattakeeset") was first settled about 1631 and incorporated as a township on 7 June 1637. Miles Standish and John Alden were among the first settlers there. Duxbury was named in honor of Standish, from Duxbury Hall, the seat of the Standish family in England.

Of the original 102 people who arrived at Plymouth on the Mayflower in 1620, only 54 were still alive in 1621 after that first terrible winter(S40:21). Out of these 54 people, seven of them eventually settled in Duxbury. Besides Standish and Alden there were: William Brewster, John Howland, Francis Eaton, Peter Brown, and George Soule(W50).

Only one clue was found which shows where John might have lived during 1637-1640. Henry Fish's map(D41) indicates an "old cellar" on John's 5-acre lot north of Stony Brook. It is possible that he moved to his Stony Brook land some time during 1637-1640 and built some sort of shelter



Legend:
1. Ten acres owned by John Irish.
2. House where John lived, 1641-1677.
3. Believed location of John's grave.

MAP OF DUXBURY, SHOWING THREE LOCATIONS
FIGURE 3B

there. This would have been the first home with his bride, Elizabeth.

In the 17th century, the brook was called Stony Brook. After the erection of the mill in 1640 it was called Mill Brook(W50:32). On a modern map this stream is labeled West Brook. When John stood on his five-acre lot, he saw Stony Brook.

Grist mill at Stony Brook

On 7 November 1639 John's name came up at the general town meeting at Duxbury. The town had decided to build a grist mill on Stony Brook at the site of the properties of John Irish and Henry Wallis. The meeting authorized William Hiller and George Pollard to buy John's land(ax 3.2). Surely this was a break for John. The price of his real estate had just gone up.

Actually, the town of Duxbury allowed only six pounds to buy both five-acre lots owned by John and Henry(W50:43); but still, maybe this 22 year old man could better support his family, by now, a wife and a child.

CHAPTER 4

JOHN AND ELIZABETH: 1638-1662

Elizabeth Risley

Several important events transpired for John in 1640. He was now 23 years old. We assume that he was living on or near his land at Duxbury. He had met and married Elizabeth Risley. Exhaustive search has failed to substantiate the authority for "Risley" as the surname for John's wife. The IGI states that Elizabeth was born "about 1613 and died 28 August 1687." Attempts to locate the person who submitted this information were futile.

The IGI is not an authority, and it is suspected that someone invented this 1613 date. It also appears unlikely that Elizabeth was born in 1613 because it would have made Elizabeth older than John, which usually was not the custom. However, it remains questionable.

No Risleys in all of New England were found except Richard Risley who arrived at Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633 on the Griffin with the Reverend Thomas Hooker. Risley went to Connecticut in 1636, coincident with John's returning from Cushnoc(R16). Assuming that Elizabeth was Richard Risley's daughter, the time frame would have been right for John to meet Elizabeth in 1636.

A biographical sketch of Richard Risley in America (ax 4.1) does not verify, nor does it disprove that he had a daughter named Elizabeth. His past is unknown. He could have been married in England before voyaging to America. He could very well have had a daughter named Elizabeth who accompanied him on the Griffin or who joined him

later. By process of elimination, the best theory to date is that Elizabeth was Richard's daughter by a previous marriage, born c.1619.

Suppose that her surname had not been Risley. She could have been the daughter of any number of colonists. An overall search was made for all women named Elizabeth (all possibilities) in New England who were unaccounted for, but to no avail. None could be found who could possibly be John's wife.

That Elizabeth was born c.1619 is reasonable and logical. She would have been a few years younger than John and 14 years old in 1633 during her passage on the Griffin with her father. If she had been born "about 1613", she would have been a 20-year old adult woman in 1633, and we would probably have found such record of her during the passage on the Griffin. Children were generally not identifiable on passenger lists.

That Elizabeth was the first name of John's wife is shown whereby in 1662 "John Irish with the consent of his wife Elizabeth" sold his right to his Bridgewater property to Guido Bailey(ax 4.3); and whereby in 1673 "John Irish and Elizabeth his wife" deeded some land to their son Elias(ax 3.2).

Assume that she was Elizabeth Risley, the daughter of Richard Risley, and born c.1619.

John and Elizabeth married

No definite date of the marriage of John and Elizabeth is on record, but it must have occurred c.1638. The epitaph on the grave marker of John 2, still legible and located on the original lot #16 at Little Compton, Rhode Island states: "Here lyeth the body of John Irish who dyed February 21, 1717 in the 76 year of age."

By simple arithmetic, John 2 was therefore born between 22 Feb 1640 and 21 Feb 1641. John and Elizabeth were married before mid May 1640, nine months earlier.

However, the valid and supportable theory exists that John 2 was not their first child. We have no proof of the year of birth of any of their four children. Logic says that John and Elizabeth were married in June 1638, and that Elizabeth 2 was their firstborn. A believable timetable follows:

John 1/Elizabeth 1 married	15 June 1638
Elizabeth 2 born	16 May 1639
John 2 born	4 Feb 1641

These dates shown are particularly believable since they also represent the author's timetable of marriage and birth of the first two children ten generations later. In 1638 John, 21, and Elizabeth, 19, would have been young for marriage, but not too young under the circumstances.

Five acres from Henry Wallis

Progress was occurring on the grist mill(ax 3.4). William Hiller and George Pollard were granted a parcel of land adjacent to John's land on 6 July 1640. On 5 April 1641, John was granted the adjacent five acre lot which belonged to Henry Wallis, who had died. John and Henry had made a covenant that the survivor would get the other's five acres of land. Therefore, John and Elizabeth now owned ten acres of prime land on the north shore of Stony Brook.

Land exchange for Hiller's house and garden

On 11 June 1641 John and Elizabeth exchanged their ten acres of land for Hiller's house and garden lot. It surely was a bigger and better homestead for them. By now Elizabeth 2 and John 2 were born.

From the map of Duxbury(fig 3B) we can see that the house was located on the southeast corner of what is now Tremont and St. George Streets. Maurice(Morris) Truant lived just across the road to the northeast (until 1647 when he sold out to John Washburn), and William Hiller 500 yards up the road to the north(Rowland Leighorn's place, which Hiller bought in 1639). Constant Southworth lived half a mile to the southwest. John Alden's farm lay to the southeast. Philip Delano's farm was just down the road to the east. His old friend, Ephraim Tinkham, owned land a mile to the southeast.

Notable events at Duxbury

We can admire John in that he never got into trouble with the law. His record was clear, whereas some of his contemporaries, such as Thomas Savery and Ephraim Tinkham were on the record as being fined and punished for misdemeanors(P24).

John must have been a good, calm, respectable, even-tempered man. He was now on the road to success, having started with nothing, then married, fathered four children, and finally left a substantial inheritance to them. Further, as best we know, all of his four children developed into responsible citizens.

In 1643 John was included on the ATBA list (previously mentioned in chapter 1) of 80 men as a "resident of Duxbury between the ages of 16 and 60, capable of bearing arms,"(H88). Concurrently he was on another list of 79 men of "non-commissioned officers and privates" of the "Duxbury Company, Miles Standish, Captain."(P24.2:75). John was a private; otherwise, the record would have so indicated.

Other familiar names on the lists were: Philip Delano, John Alden, Jr., Morris Truant, George Soule, William Hiller, Henry Howland, John &

Philip Washburn, and Constant Southworth. Notably missing were Ephraim Tinkham and Rowland Leighorn, who had moved to Middleboro by this time.

On 5 March 1644 the court ordered that John was to have his 25 acres of land, due for his indentured service, for it had been agreed that such servants promised land by covenant would have it provided(P24.2:68-69). For reasons unknown John still did not receive such land in Duxbury. Suitable land was not available. As a follow-up, fourteen years later on 29 September 1658 the court ordered that John could search out land according to his indenture, assisted by Constant Southworth(P24.3:149).

It is noteworthy that Constant Southworth was the second owner of the grist mill on Stony Brook after William Hiller. (George Pollard had died.) Constant bought the mill from Hiller on 10 Nov 1646(P24.12:139).

Constant Southworth was the son of Alice Carpenter Southworth who married Governor Bradford. Constant held much land in the Millbrook area of Duxbury and was the colony treasurer and town clerk for some time, with the records of both offices at times kept in his house. It is possible that some of these records were lost by fire.

Constant Southworth's life ran parallel to John's life. Constant was born two years earlier and died two years later than John. The business and activities of these two men were often related. For the example given above when the court ordered that John could search out land according to his indenture, Constant was named "to help him find it."

A study of Ephraim Tinkham(T24), one of Hatherly's other servants, has been helpful to discover clues for John's life. Presumably Ephraim and John were bunkhouse companions, both being Hatherly's servants at the same time. A study of

the lives of Edward Bumpus (B56), Thomas Savery (S6), Constant Southworth (W29), and John Washburn(S40:368), John's contemporaries, has provided clues. Ax 4.2 is a tabulation of events in the lives of these five men.

John's occupation: roper

What was John's occupation during this period? *The Immigrant* (I15:13) states that in Duxbury "he was of considerable note as a surveyor of lands." It also states that he was "a roper by trade"(I15:11). The deed of sale of John's Bridgewater property rights(ax 4.3) and the genealogical sketch by Davis (D1) also describe him as a "roper." That his trade was a roper is believable; as a surveyor it is not. Further, John's literacy is in question, which would preclude an occupation as a surveyor.

No source could be found confirming that John was a surveyor; therefore, we assume that he was a roper. John 2 was a surveyor, which is a well-documented fact. The trades of John 1 and John 2 may have been confused in the past.

Proprietor of Bridgewater

In 1645 John was included on a list of 56 proprietors for a grant of land at Saughtuchquett (Satucket or Bridgewater) for which "the inhabitants agreed among themselves" as to how the land would be divided. This grant was considered as little more than the right to purchase it from the natives. The contract, called "Sachem's Rock," was signed with "Ousamequin" (none other than Massasoit himself) on 23 March 1649(M30).

John never lived on his property at Bridgewater. He sold it to Guido Bailey on 7 December 1659. Interestingly, the notice of sale did not reveal the size or price of the parcel. It only indicateed "one share"(ax 4.3). The original contract with Ousamequin indicated a parcel 14 miles

square. However, the court grant was for a parcel eight miles square(64 sq. miles or 40,960 acres).

The reason for this difference is not known, but probably with a view of additional comtemplated grants, or to give themselves more room(M30). "One share," if one fifty-sixth of 64 sq. miles, would equal 731 acres.

It is hard to believe that John owned that much. Mitchell (M30:540) said that "the first settlers had a house-lot of six acres each on the Town River" and that "not more than one-third of the original 56 proprietors ever became inhabitants of their new settlement." It is difficult to determine how many acres that John owned(and sold).

We should pay special attention to Bridgewater in that several references state that "John removed to Bridgewater"(D1,H88,S6,S29 & W36). For a detailed follow-up, every known Bridgewater reference has been checked for evidence, e.g., vital records, land records, deaths, etc.(H88). No credible evidence leads us to believe that he either lived or died in Bridgewater.

The references which state that John "removed to Bridgewater" were made simply because John was one of the 56 proprietors of Bridgewater; but, John sold his rights. No other connection between John and Bridgewater has been found (except that Philip Washburn and Elizabeth 2, his daughter, lived in South Bridgewater).

John Washburn

One other land transaction impacting John should be mentioned. On 4 March 1647, Morris Truant, who owned twenty acres of land adjacent to John's property, sold this land to John Washburn(ax 3.2). Philip Washburn, son of John Washburn, later married John's daughter, Elizabeth (S40:3-70).

According to *The Immigrant*(I15:13) Philip Washburn and Elizabeth 2 were married c.1670, ages 46 and 31 respectively. A brief biographical sketch of John Washburn, including his sons John and Philip, gives more related details in this regard(ax 4.2). Stratton also provides an excellent biographical sketch of the Washburns (S40:368-370).

Land at Little Compton

In regard to Namassakett (Middleboro), the Court enacted a law in 1633 to give preferential treatment to children (such as John 2) born at Plymouth, that these children would be granted land before any subsequent newcomers. John 2 later owned several parcels of land at Middleboro and Little Compton by virtue of being John's son. The evolvement of these lands is further discussed only insofar as it relates to John.

On 4 June 1661 the Court authorized these "first born children" to purchase two large tracts of land known as the "Twenty-six Men's Purchase" (on 7 March 1662 for Namassakett) and the "Pachade Purchase" (on 9 July 1662 for Satucket). In dividing the Twenty-six Men's Purchase John 2, for example, was assigned the 11th lot, which was on the north side of Taunton Path(W35).

The presence of John 2 and Elias became more evident as the years passed. John 2 was mentioned in the will of Miles Standish, who died in 1656: "...that my servant John Irish, Junior, have forty shillings..." Then, John 2 was 15 years old(N6).

In regard to Sakonnet (Little Compton), the Court provided on 4 June 1661, for "some who have land due unto them by covenant" that they might purchase a parcel of land at Saconnet. John 2 undoubtedly acquired much of his Little Compton land through his father's eligibility, basically due to John's indentured service, and reinforced

by the Court order of 1658 whereby John could search out land, etc. Maybe this was the final resolution of the 25 acres, which John never received.

Life at Duxbury

What was John's life in mid 17th-century Plymouth Colony? The social life, manners, habits and general methods of living were those which the colonists had brought with them from England and Holland. Families were large, and while they provided additional hands to work they were accompanied by extra mouths to feed. At first John must have lived with such a family.

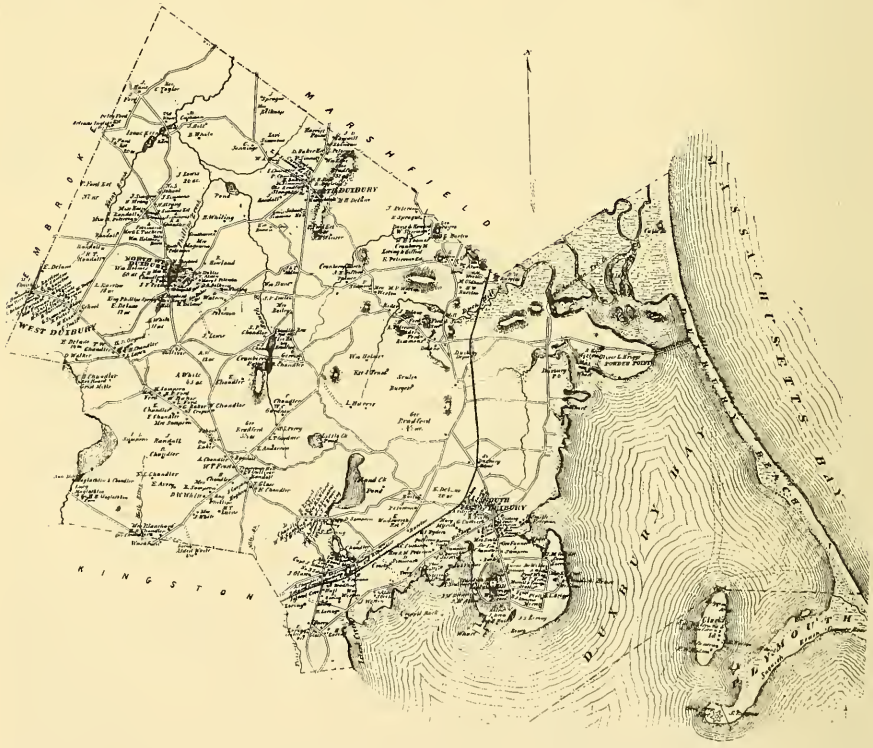
Their occupations were those incidental to the production of the three essentials of living: food, shelter and clothing. There were few amusements and luxuries at Plymouth Colony for several generations.

Hard work was a way of life. Firewood was required year-round for cooking and to heat the poorly insulated houses. The continuing process of cutting the timber for firewood and construction, clearing the ground of stumps and stones, fertilizing and planting; weeding and caring for the crop; harvesting, storing and preparing the ground for the next season's crop kept the families busy(B56:34-36).

Their food did not differ much from that of today. The planters brought the English garden idea with them to the colonies and raised melons, pumpkins, gourds, cucumbers, radishes, parsnips, carrots, corn, cabbage, turnips, and all kinds of salad herbs. Food was excellent and plentiful. The planters were generally good tillers of the soil, and many of them became successful hunters, trappers and fishermen. A flourishing food exporting business, including fish, was soon built.

The clothing worn by the early colonists in 1638 was similar to that in England. Colors were bright and cheery, and included russet, purple, green, tawny, orange, buffs and scarlet. The men wore doublets and jerkins of brown and green, and cloaks with red and purple linings. The women wore full skirts of varied colors, long, pointed stomachers, often with bright tone(H58:104-107).

Stratton(S40) provides an excellent visualization of the colonists' life as it existed at that time.



DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS
CIRCA 1900

CHAPTER 5

FINAL PHASE OF LIFE: 1662-1677

John's non-descript nature

The year 1662 was selected as the arbitrary year for the final phase of John's life to begin. There was an unconfirmed rumor that John and Elizabeth moved away from Duxbury that year. John was only 45 in 1662, but it represents the point in life when the children leave home to pursue other interests, requiring major readjustments. It is unknown whether any or all of their four children had left home by this year. In 1662 Elizabeth 2 was 23; John 2 was 21. Actually, none of their four children were married yet. Little is known about Lydia, but the other three children were not married until 1670-1674. Figure 5A shows the spouses and children of John and Elizabeth.

Positive information on John for this final phase of life was even scarcer than for other phases. No major events occurred during this period. On 3 June 1662, John was on a list of 24 former servants and ancient freemen which the court stated "...if unable to procure land at Saconett, then accommodate themselves elsewhere." Thus, John was still frustrated in acquiring his twenty-five acres of land.

John never became a freeman of Plymouth Colony. Formerly in England, being a freeman referred to someone who was not a serf but could enjoy the freedom of a town. In John's time at Plymouth, it basically meant someone who was a church member and entitled to vote(M44). In court actions, John remained in the category of a "former servant" rather than a freeman.

SPOUSES OF THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH

Child	Spouse	Year Married	Children
Elizabeth 2	Philip Washburn	1670	John, Margery, Mary, Elizabeth
John 2	Elizabeth Thurston	1672	See note (1)
Elias	Dorothy Witherell	1674	Rebecca
Lydia	_____ Gray(?)	?	See note (2)

Notes:

(1) Children of John 2 and Elizabeth Thurston were: David, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Joanna, Sarah, Priscilla, Jedediah, Content, Mary, and John.

(2) All references found on Lydia are questionable. *The Immigrant*(I15:13) states that she married Gray, then went to France. The *NE Genealogical and Historical Register*(N8) states that it was the Lydia, daughter of John 2, who married Gray; then lists another Lydia(no parentage given) who married a Frenchman and settled in France. "Letters and presents were from time to time received from her by her relatives. The name of her husband is not mentioned, but it is stated that they sailed from Newport for France before 1691." Conclusion: even the existence of Lydia is questionable; she remains an enigma.

SPOUSES OF THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH
FIGURE 5A

FINAL PHASE OF LIFE: 1662-1677

As previously mentioned, no record was found to show that John committed any noteworthy good acts or any misdemeanors. His whole life seemed to be non-descript. It was almost a shame that he didn't get involved in something (anything!), so that we could learn more about him. John's friends left a personality or character trail whereby we could become better acquainted with them; but all we know about John is that he was just there. The Kennebec Incident at Cushnoc was the closest that we have of either eminence or notoriety; but still, that event revealed nothing of his character. He was "just there."

The following essential records for John and Elizabeth have never been found:

- Their marriage.
- Birth of any of their four children.
- Place and reason for death.
- Gravesite location.
- John's will.

Land to Elias

One clue in regard to the 1662-1677 period is that on 20 December 1673 John and Elizabeth deeded half of their whole share of the land in Saconnet to their son, Elias. This action was strange. Why wasn't it deeded half to John 2 and half to Elias instead of just half to Elias? (P24.3:149). We can guess at the reason. In July 1673 John 2 acquired a geat deal of his Saconnet property(ax 4.4). Perhaps John and Elizabeth felt that it would be fair to give Elias an equal share. Also, the deed mentions that on 27 December 1673, both John and Elizabeth appeared before Constant Southworth, and Elizabeth gave up "her Rights into her thirds of the land above mentioned"(P26.2). Still, Elizabeth must have inherited John's land when he died.

Land to John 2

During 1661-1673, various court actions and negotiations with the Indians transpired in the process of procurement of the Sakonnet land for the petitioners. In July 1673, the petitioners, including John 2, adopted the "Articles of Association" for the division of the Sakonnet property. Note that at some point during that period, John 2 "took over" from his father.

On 31 July 1673, a committee of three purchased land from the Awashonks. In 1674 the Court granted the 21 proprietors (including John 2), the status of a township. Later on 10 April 1674, the proprietors drew lots for their respective shares of the first purchase. At that time, John 2 drew lot #16 (about 68 acres), which is the present site of the graves of John 2 and Elizabeth 2. All Little Compton property held by John 2 is listed in ax 4.4.

John 2 "wronged and abused"

It must have been the action by John and Elizabeth in deeding the land to Elias in 1673 which evoked the statement made by John 2 in his will, proved 20 March 1718(A30:110), "...To my wife, all interest in my lands at Duxbury, from my father, which I have been so wronged and abused, and imposed about..."

So, John 2 believed that he had been "wronged and abused" by his father. This relationship might explain certain questions and information gaps between John 1 and John 2 in regard to land inheritance. Maybe it was a factor in the disappearance of John's will and the disposition of his property. Answers to these questions may never be known.

Since the above and subsequent court actions were made by the Plymouth Court, we assume that John

and Elizabeth still lived somewhere within the Plymouth Colony, most likely in the same house at Duxbury.

Elizabeth Thurston of Newport

John 2 was an important person, since he alone(his link in the chain) perpetuated the Irish name in descent from John. We should discuss his wife, Elizabeth, in greater detail. "The Immigrant" (I15:14) states that her maiden name was Elizabeth Savery. However, no confirmation of the surname "Savery" could be found. Importantly, there is no mention of any Elizabeth in the Savery genealogy(S4), which is a complete and well-written documentation of the Savery family. No other Savery's could be found.

Wilbour(W37:370) states that John 2 married "about 1672 Elizabeth Thurston(?), born about 1654, died 8 March 1707 in Little Compton." Two possible candidates for the Elizabeth Thurston, wife of John 2, were found: (1) Elizabeth Thurston, b.8 November 1647 at Essex, Newbury, Massachusetts, daughter of John Thurston(IGI), and (2) Elizabeth Thurston, b.February 1650 at Newport, Rhode Island, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston (A30:201 & T21).

There is every reason to believe that the Elizabeth from Newport was the wife of John 2. She conforms best with the time frame, logic, proximity, etc. However, a more important reason is that of the eleven children of John 2 and Elizabeth Thurston, six of them have the same names as the Thurston siblings, viz:, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Sarah, Content, Mary, and John. This verification (more than a coincidence) is most convincing that "Elizabeth, of Newport" was the wife of John 2. This reasoning conforms to detective work rather than verified documentation.

John's death and will

John died 5 March 1677(C19). On 28 August 1677 the Saconett (Little Compton) property was divided by court action between John 2 and Elias(P24.3:49). On 5 March 1678 the court ordered a division of the land owned by John at Saconett, which he had "bequeathed" to his two sons(P25.5:252 & ax 3.4). The will by which he so "bequeathed" has never been found.

Assume that John had a will and it showed the provisions made for his Duxbury property; but, his will disappeared. We suspect some skulduggery here. In this regard the Boston Evening transcripts (ax 5.1) and land deeds(P26, items 3&4) provide sufficient evidence to explain the events preceding the sale of John's Duxbury land.

Elizabeth's death

Assume that Elizabeth continued to live in the Duxbury house until she died on 28 August 1687 (I15:13) and was buried alongside John. It is regrettable that we have found no reliable records of Elizabeth: her life or her character. No details have been found.

Disposition of Duxbury land

On 2 January 1700 John 2 sold twenty acres of Duxbury land to Israel Delano "together with all fences, orchard, gardens or whatsoever benefits, profits, prior lodges, appurtenances, etc," sales price, 22 pounds(ax 5.2). How John 2 obtained this land, located north of St. George Street, is unknown. The land may or may not have been inherited, and it may or may not have involved his father. John 2 seemed to be the entrepreneurial type, so it would not be a surprise to learn that he had acquired and sold the land on his own.

FINAL PHASE OF LIFE: 1662-1677

On 8 December 1708, John Washburn (son of Philip and Elizabeth 2) sold the original Duxbury property to Samuel Bradford for twenty pounds). This was the same land that John had received in trade from Hiller and Pollard on 11 June 1641(ax 5.2). The deed described the land as twenty acres of upland "where my grandfather, John Irish, formerly dwelt, commonly known as the Irish Orchard," bound by the lands of Edward Southworth and of Samuel Hunt. The deed also mentions one acre of meadow at the foot of the lot lying below the mills on Mill Brook.

Note that "Mill Brook" is so spelled when it refers to the actual brook, but spelled "Millbrook" when it refers to that section of Duxbury.

From the above land transactions we make the following assumptions:

- Elizabeth inherited at least 20 acres of land in Duxbury when John died in 1677.
- Elizabeth bequeathed twenty acres of land to her daughter, Elizabeth 2.
- Elizabeth 2, who married Philip Washburn, bequeathed this 20-acre portion to her son, John Washburn, who sold it to Samuel Bradford in 1708.
- John did not bequeath any land directly to John 2, as evidenced by the abusive note in the will of John 2 against his father.
- John 2 sold a 20-acre parcel in Duxbury to Israel Delano in 1704, probably not involving John's land.

One question should be mentioned here in defense of the above assumptions. A doubt exists on the Henry Fish map(F40) of 1923 in regard to the location of John's land(2nd location). On this map it is shown on the southeast corner of Tremont and St. George Streets, as correctly transcribed to the map of Duxbury(fig 3B).

On 8 Nov 1639(P24.12:49) Rowland Leighorn, whose house was 500 yards north of John's, sold to Hiller and Pollard his house, garden, and ten acres of land, also one acre of adjoining meadow. On 10 Nov 1646, this same land (specified as such by P24.12:139) was sold by William Hiller to Constant Southworth. The description of this land fits the description of the land that John Washburn sold to Samuel Bradford in 1708. Nowhere can we find how Hiller and Pollard originally obtained the land that they actually gave John in exchange for his Stony Brook 10 acres. Still, the assumptions above stand as the best evaluation to date.

Ax 5.2 is a list which shows various owners of John's land for the last 350 years, as recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Plymouth (P26). It was not easy to extract these owners from the Registry of Deeds. The deeds are written in an "old English" longhand, sometimes undecipherable and illegible, and clogged with legal mumbo jumbo. Ax 1.6 is an example. A chain of owners should be available; however a dead end was reached in 1829. It is not really important who owned the property between 1708 and 1829, so no heroic attempt was made to overcome this impasse. By 1866 John's land, twenty acres, had been divided inumerable times down to three quarters of an acre, and often untraceable from deed to deed. Appendix 5.2 represents the best effort to trace this land with resources available.

Elias and the Witherells

Elias married Dorothy Witherell of Taunton on 26 August 1674(S13:65). It is evident that Elias was alive on 28 August 1677 and dead by 30 October 1677. Estimation of date of death therefore is 1 October 1677, whereupon William Witherell of Taunton, the father of Dorothy (Witherell) Irish, immediately petitioned the court in his effort to seize Elias' share of John's legacy, either for himself or for his daughter.

FINAL PHASE OF LIFE: 1662-1677

On 30 October 1677 William Witherell was made the administrator of Elias' estate, whereby he may have acquired Elias' share of land. Elias and Dorothy had a daughter, Rebecca (John's granddaughter). Figure 5B is a timetable showing the sequence of these events. Dorothy (Witherell) Irish was remarried to William Wood on 1 April 1686(T5).

Duxbury, a beautiful place

A visit to Duxbury is well worth the trip. In preparation, books are recommended by the following authors: Henry Fish(F40), Dorothy Wentworth (W32 & W33), E.J.V.Huiginn(H86), and Laurence Bradford(B53A). The map in Fish's book is most meaningful, since it pinpoints important locations applicable to John's life.

Duxbury is a beautiful, quaint place. See the site of the house where John lived on the southeast corner of Tremont and St. George Streets. Go 500 yards north on Tremont, climb the hill in the woods on the right side of the road and stand in the depression (hole) that was once the cellar of Rowland Leighorn then William Hiller. See the granite marker alongside the road on the left marking the location of the first grist mill on Stony Brook (N19 degrees W., 130 feet from the marker). Just north of Stony Brook (now West Brook), gaze and imagine that John once owned this land. Homes are built there now. From Tremont, go east on St. George Street and visit the "Duxbury Room" at the free Duxbury Library and the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society. Both libraries are well stocked with Duxbury history books.

The "Old Burying Ground"

Wentworth(W33) has well described the four burying grounds in Duxbury. John was probably buried at "the Old Burying Ground," often called the "Standish Burying Ground." It is located a

ELIAS, DOROTHY WITHERELL AND REBECCA

Date	Event/Reference
26 Aug 1674	Elias married Dorothy Witherell.(T5)
c. Jun 1675	Rebecca born.(X1)
5 Mar 1677	John 1 died.(I15:13)
28 Aug 1677	The court divided the Little Compton property between John 2 and Elias. (P25.3:49)
c.1 Oct 1677	Elias died.(X1)
30 Oct 1677	William Witherell was made administrator of Elias' estate.(P24.5:247)
1 Apr 1686	Dorothy (Witherell) Irish married William Wood.(T5)
28 Aug 1687	Elizabeth 1 (John's wife) died. (I15:13)
4 May 1694	John 2 and Rebecca acknowledged John's indenture before Joseph Church.(I1)
c.1695	Rebecca m. Jonathan Grinnell(X1)
c.1696	Jonathan Grinnell died.(X1)
12 Jul 1697	John 2 and Rebecca recorded John's indenture at Taunton.(I1)
c.1697	Rebecca married Jonathan Harris. (X1)
c.1698	Rebecca died.(X1)
12 Aug 1698	Jonathan Harris married Abigail Ford. (I15:13)

TIMETABLE; ELIAS, DOROTHY WITHERELL AND REBECCA
RELATIONSHIP TO JOHN'S INDENTURE AND DUXBURY LAND
FIGURE 5B

little less than two miles south of the "Irish Orchard" and about a quarter mile west of Hall's Corner on Chestnut Street.

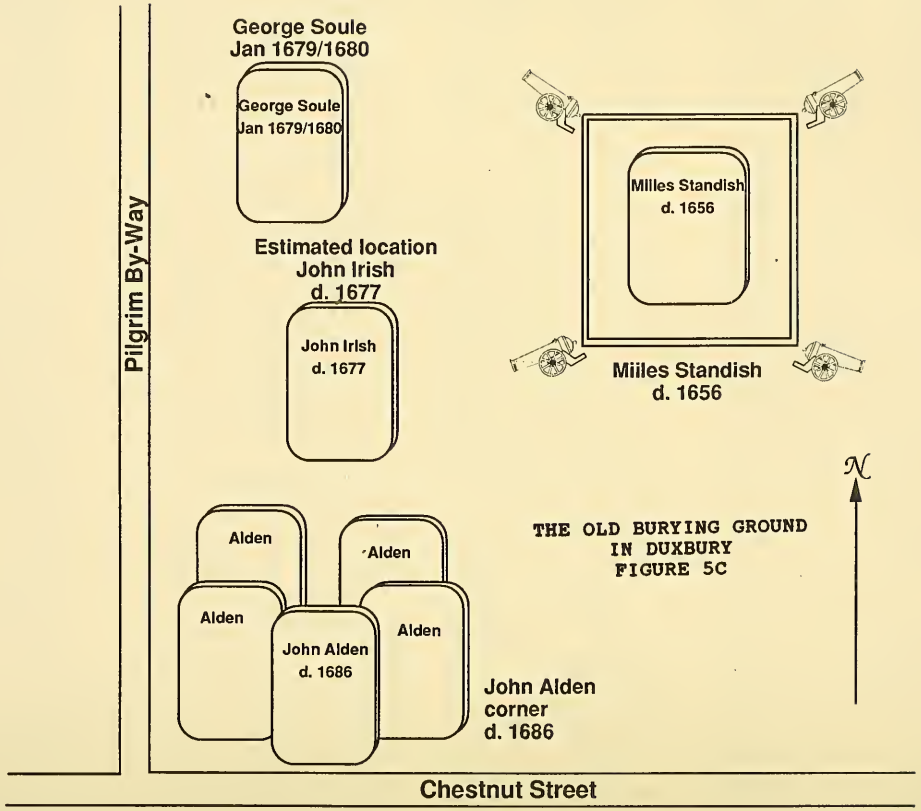
Underbrush in the cemetery was cleaned out and the cemetery restored in 1887 by the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society. In the center of the cemetery is the Standish family plot enclosed by a stone wall. A cannon at each of the four corners points outward. Three pyramid shaped stones mark the grave of Miles Standish. Unidentified graves mark the resting places of John and Priscilla Alden.

The oldest, identifiable marker is that of Captain Jonathan Alden, 1697, son of John Alden, located in the southwest corner. Many of the first settlers ("old comers") were buried in this cemetery, now in unmarked graves or those with illegible markers. Close by the cemetery are the sites of the first two meeting houses, 1637-1707.

The unmarked graves of John and Elizabeth are believed to be located in the southwest quadrant, between George Soule and John Alden, shown by the figure 5C sketch. This location was estimated in consideration of the groupings of the years of death. Those who died before 1700 are generally buried there, and the most logical place for both John and Elizabeth to be buried. It is possible that they were buried on their lot at Duxbury, the "Irish Orchard," their graves having since been lost.

We wonder why the names of John and Elizabeth were not listed in the "Vital Records of Duxbury"(D43). At least their deaths should have been recorded, but they were not.

Roots Research Bureau(R45) stated that John removed to "Winsor, Connecticut" (assumed to mean "Windsor," ten miles north of Hartford), then settled at Little Compton. Connecticut State


George Soule
Jan 1679/1680
George Soule
Jan 1679/1680
Pilgrim By-Way
Estimated location
John Irish
d. 1677
John Irish
d. 1677
Miiles Standish
d. 1656
Miiles Standish
d. 1656
N
THE OLD BURYING GROUND
IN DUXBURY
FIGURE 5C
Alden
Alden
Alden
Alden
John Alden
d. 1686
John Alden
corner
d. 1686
Chestnut Street

Library records(C21A) were investigated, but no trace of John could be found either at Hartford or Windsor. A special search was conducted, suspecting that John might have had a connection with Hartford through his wife, Elizabeth, whose father was one of the founding fathers of Hartford.

Reverend Huiginn(H86) described in an illustrated book of 218 pages the evidence that Miles Standish was buried at "the Old Burying Ground." Several graves were opened in 1889. For example, a picture of the skull of Miles Standish has been shown in attempt to prove his identity. Evidence was basically inconclusive as to who was buried there before 1697. An impressive effort was made in 1889 to clean up the cemetery and to provide better security.

Laurence Bradford(B53A) listed 120 graves, cataloged by Mr. R.A. Badger in 1900. John's name was not included, but that is not evidence for or against his burial there. A great many more people were buried there than this number would show. The cemetery was used for about one hundred and fifty years as the town's burial place, and without doubt many stones formerly existing have been broken down and crumbled away. It is not known how early the first interment was made, but surely very soon after the first settlement in c.1631.

John's indenture recorded at Taunton

The final event of this chapter directly relating to John occurred twenty years after John's death on 12 July 1697 when John's indenture was recorded at Taunton, Massachusetts by John 2 and Rebecca (Irish) Grinnell.

Appendix 1.6 shows a copy of the original indenture with John's signature made by the recorder, and John's mark made by John. John's "marke"

looks similar to a capital "V". Also included is a literal translation of the indenture contract, which took many hours to decipher. No other such translation is known to exist. From this actual translation, we make observations as follows:

◦ John left no signature, only a "marke." His primitive mark in 1629 suggests that he was unable to write. It helps confirm the theory that he was only a child. The smooth initials for his mark in 1673 suggest that he later learned to write. Figure 5D shows John's marks in 1629 and 1673.

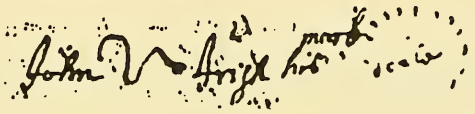
◦ Even though 12 years old, John's parental or guardian signature may not have been required. Since no authorizing signature is in fact shown, this is an argument to suspect that John was older than 12. Usually a guardian represented a child until the age of 14. It is possible that John was a runaway.

◦ Timothy Hatherly did not sign the indenture. Why not? Robert Windsor signed as his agent or witness, with the designation of "scribe." It was a one-way contract practically binding John to slavery for five years; but in the end we don't know if Hatherly fulfilled his part of the agreement. Perhaps fulfillment (25 acres, etc.) was never intended.

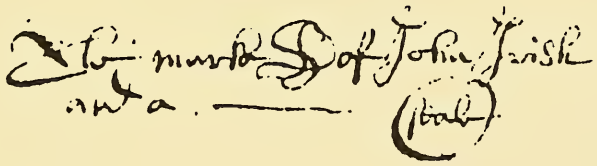
◦ The contract was obviously legal, acknowledged by John, Hatherly and the Courts, during the following years at Plymouth Colony.

◦ Why was the indenture recorded in 1697 twenty years after John's death? The reason undoubtedly involved Elias' share of his inherited land when he died seven months after John in 1677. It is unknown who finally obtained title to Elias' share of the land. Recording the indenture at this time appears to be part of the strategy of John 2 and Rebecca to recover the land that

John's "Marke" in 1629. (I1)
(On Indenture dated 20 April 1629)



John's "Marke" in 1673. (P26.2)
(On Elias' Deed dated 27 December 1673)



JOHN'S "MARKES" OF 1629 & 1673
FIGURE 5D

William Witherell had acquired in his name or the name of his daughter (formerly Elias' wife) now married to William Wood.

PART TWO

The Irish Family

1086-1617

Rex ten *Cvngresberie*. Herald com tenuit T.R.E.7 geldb p.xx.hid.
Tra.e.L.car.De ea st in dnio.v.hidæ.7 ibi.vi.car.7 xii.serui.
7 xxxiiii.uilli.7 xxxiiii.bord.cu xxxiiii.car.Ibi.ii.molini redd
xvii.sol 7 vi.den.7 cc.L.ac pti.Pastura.ii.leu lg.7 dim leu lat.
Silua.ii.leu 7 dim lg.7 dimid leu lat.
Redd xxviii.lib 7 xv.sol de albo argento.
De hac tra huj m ten.iii.taini Aluuard Ordric 7 Ordulf.iii.hid.
7 iii.virg træ.Ipsi teneb T.R.E.nec poterant á Dno m separari.
Ibi st in dnio.iii.car.7 iiii.serui.7 vi.uilli.7 xvii.bord cu.iii.car.
7 dim.Ibi.xx.ac pti.7 xxx.ac siluæ.Totu uat.Lx.solid.
Huj m eccłam ten Mauricius eps cu dimid hida.Vat.xx.solid.
De ipsa tra.huj m ablatæ st.ii.hidæ.q ibi jacuer T.R.E.
Giso eps ten una.7 uat.iiii.lib.Serlo de burci 7 Gifleb.f.Turoldi
ten alia hid.7 uat.xL.solid.

DOMESDAY BOOK EXCERPT
CONGRESBURY IN 1086

CHAPTER 6

PAST QUESTIONS AND HERALDRY

Domesday Book: 1086

The source of so much of our knowledge of England immediately after the Norman Conquest is the unique Domesday Book. This detailed survey of the rural estates and the towns of England, county by county, was carried out in 1086 on King William's instructions. It was intended to establish the identity of the holder of each estate, and the estate's value and area in hides as a basis for the collection of the main tax, geld, and perhaps for its reassessment.

A hide was the Saxon term for a portion of land, a variable unit of land area, as much as one plough could till in a year; therefore varied in quantity according to the quality of the soil, roughly about 120 acres, more or less. It was, in fact, a unit of assessment of the value of the estate. A carucate was the Norman term for the same. There were four virgates to a hide or carucate(C12:298).

The number of human beings at each manor was not definitely recorded, since apart from slaves, only heads of households were enumerated. From this survey, the total population for the whole of England in 1086 could have been between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000(C25:35-36).

Past Questions

One of the major problems encountered in this genealogical research has been to determine the accuracy and credibility of the information involved. It was difficult not to be suspicious of everything, being a real problem to determine fact from fiction in so many instances. This

chapter challenges the information presented in *The Immigrant* and other references.

"Early history of the IRISH family" (ax 6.1) was not intended as a factual genealogical history; but neither should it be a myth or fairy tale. Substantiation for its origin cannot be found. Any discrepancies or inconsistencies should be accounted for and explained, if possible. Figure 6A shows a few questions which challenge the correctness of the items found in ax 6.1. All of these items appear to be false.

The Immigrant, admirably serves its purpose as a continuous tabulation of family trees from 1629 to 1963. To produce this book surely took tremendous patience and perseverance. Willis and Stella Irish should be highly commended. The following comments on their book concern only the life of John Irish and earlier, and not on the family trees after 1677.

Even though some of the persons or places may have actually existed, appendix 6.1 could be described as historical fiction. Certain historical events actually occurred, such as the Battle of Flodden Field in 1513. Note that the persons from items #3-#14 were born exactly 30 years apart: 1150, 1180, 1210, 1240, 1270, 1300. 1330. 1360, 1390, 1420, 1450 & 1480 - twelve generations.

Life simply has never been that symmetrical. In practice, it has included non-monogamous, illegal, and immoral relationships. For example, history says that King Henry I of England had twenty illegitimate children(B59). Only the degree of immorality can be argued.

Illegitimate children have continually been born throughout the ages. It is ridiculous to pretend that for twelve generations, at each thirty year interval exactly, another aristocratic Irish family generation was created in an unbroken

REBUTTALS TO "EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRISH FAMILY"
(Refer to I15:7-8 and ax 6.1)

Statement Number*	Reference in Question	Rebuttal
1.	The first time the name appears in the "Domes Day Book" was 1100-1135.	The Domesday Book was produced in c.1086.
4&5	Stephen & Roger D'Iryshe were Bishops of Carlisle in the 13th Century.	Not listed in the Victoria History. (V10.2)
8.	Berkeley, Staffordshire, Somerset County.	Stafford and Somerset were both counties.
10.	Sherwood Castle in Dorset.	No Sherwood Castle has ever existed in Dorset.
10.	Ireys after 1300.	Ireys existed only in the 12th Century.
13.	Duke of Gloucester in 1493.	Duke of Gloucester did not exist in 1493.

General comment: Most statements in the reference cannot be verified true or false; but the ones checked were found to be erroneous, disregarding true statements of general history.

*Statement numbers are keyed to those listed in the reference I15:7-8(ax 6.1).

REBUTTALS TO "EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRISH FAMILY"
FIGURE 6A

chain of ancestors. In fact, John himself was an illegitimate child.

On the other hand the authors did not suggest that they were describing a linked family tree, but were merely showing the continuity of the Irish family name over a period of seven hundred years.

The statements of early Irish ancestors being French or their moving to England from Germany in the year 900 cannot be substantiated. If the ancient recorded history were available, some French ancestors could undoubtedly be found; however, going back to the year 900, even in theory, is farfetched.

Other references mentioned in appendix 6.1 cannot be identified or persons reached for verification. For example, "reference 5" under item #17 about Jonathan Irishe: what does it mean? No answer can be found. The authenticity of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kirby) Irishe is critical, since according to ax 6.1 they were John's parents. An exhaustive search for evidence of their existence was made. Three possibilities for Elizabeth Kirby were found in the IGI, born 1578-1586. The conclusion is still that neither Jonathan nor Elizabeth Kirby Irish has ever existed.

"References 1 through 5" could not be identified nor the end-notations located.

Irish history challenged

Appendix 6.1 actually falls under the category of "deliberately falsified" information(see INTRODUCTION), in that the whole train of events conforms to the Irton genealogy as reported by Burke (B58). Someone in the past has obviously plagiarized the Irton genealogy and substituted "Irish" for "Irton."

Basically, all 22 items of appendix 6.1 are false, even though some elements of fact may exist. We have concluded that Burke is true and appendix 6.1 is false.

One confirmation of Burke(B58) is that the Victoria History(V10) states that Ralph Irton was Bishop of Carlisle during 1280-1291. Burke states that Roger d'Irton was Bishop of Carlisle in 1260. For the 13th century, this is confirmation enough. Irton is included on the list of bishops, whereas Iryshe is not.

The following personages have never existed, but were taken from the Irton line. (Item numbers below refer to ax 6.1.)

- Sir Adam de Ireys (item #1).
- Jonathan Irish of Ireys, who allegedly married Elizabeth Kirby(item #17). They never existed, and were not John's parents.

The plagiarizer would have us believe that several members of the family were from Ireys, but Ireys did not exist as late as 1300. Item #3, may include some truth about "...three other traces of the IRISH line at this time...", in reference to Geoffrey and Richard le Ireys. These two men are discussed later in chapters 8 and 9. Also, note the mention of Thomas de Ireis in ax 10.2 under the year 1206. That these Ireys family members were " traces of the Irish line" is unsubstantiated.

In conclusion, appendix 6.1 appears to be a fabrication of historical fiction or fantasy. Obviously, the authors of *The Immigrant* innocently passed along what someone else had innocently submitted to them. The author would be delighted to be enlightened or proven wrong on any statements made above or any other point, in consideration of the many fruitless hours of search expended. The truth is what matters. Others are encouraged to pursue the challenge of

finding the elusive references, and if successful, to share their knowledge with the disillusioned.

Other discrepancies

Discrepancies in John's family description(ax 6.2) have already been discussed. Additionally, no verification can be found to show that:

- John Bradford (son of Governor William Bradford, born in 1617 in Holland and died in Norwich, Connecticut) came over on the Talbot with John.
- John was living in Duxbury in 1629. (Not 1629, but maybe 1639.)

James Irish of Maine: 1710

One notable example of the Oxfordshire group was James Irish, the subject of Jennie J. Wight Howe's book(H85), who came to Maine in 1710. To pursue this subject further, figure 6B is the diagram shown on page 8 of this referenced book that attempts to show the relationship between John and James. We have sincerely tried to substantiate this relationship, but none could be found.

This is an example of a genealogical chart which cannot be substantiated. To be sure, John had a brother, William, as shown in ax 1.4, sheet 4); but this William (b.1600) was a confirmed bachelor who died at an early age, a point which has been verified by several sources, for example M40 & B55. According to these references, "Belle Ponsonby," William's alleged wife, never existed(H85:8). If she did exist, she was not William's wife.

References difficult to identify

The following references from *The Immigrant* were extremely difficult to identify.

English Ancestry

Material has been received from several sources giving the ancestry of the Irish family in England for many generations. In one instance the names and marriages were given for each generation back to the year 1060.

The purpose of the author has been to secure as full a record as possible of the descendants of James Irish who came to America in 1710. For those however who may be interested in tracing the English ancestry of this James Irish and the John Irish who came to Plymouth, Mass. in 1629, the following diagram is presented.

Jonathan Irish
m.
Elizabeth Kirby

William Irish
m.
Belle, daughter of Sir Henry Ponsonby

George Irish
m.
Elizabeth, daughter Sir William Musgrove

James Irish
m.
Beatrice Poole

James Irish (came to America 1710)
m.
Elizabeth———

John Irish, b. England (came to Plymouth 1629.) d. 1677,
m.
Elizabeth——— d. 1687.

WARNING. BASED ON BEST EVIDENCE THE ABOVE DIAGRAM IS FALSELY REPRESENTED. (SEE CHAPTER 6.)

ALLEGED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOHN AND JAMES
FIGURE 6B

(1) *Fisher's Outline of Universal History* was incompletely listed. This reference should have included: Fisher, George Park, *Outlines of Universal History* (London, 1904). (See F43.) There was also an 1892 edition. As an example, this caused the waste of several hours search through several hundred Fishers in several libraries, until it was finally found at the British National Library in London. Twenty-four hours were required to retrieve such a book there, which meant spending fifty pounds sterling to remain in London an extra day.

(2) Other references incompletely listed, involving similar waste, include:

- *Kirby's Quest for Somersetshire*(D13).
- *Visitations of Hampshire* found in Harleian Society, v.64(H18).
  Comment: Could find nothing therein relevant to John Irish in either of the above.

- *History of Hampshire, England* by Page.
  Comment: Believe that this reference refers to *The Victoria History of Hampshire*(V20), which was edited by William Page.

- Toole's *Worthies of Dorset*."
- "Bowler Family Genealogy."
  Comment: Neither of the above were found.

Principal concentrations of the surname Irish in England in the sixteenth Century and earlier will be discussed separately in the following chapters. Fig 6C tabulates the locations of such concentrations.

Heraldry explained

Heraldry can be an important key to the location of various branches of a family. It is defined as the art or science of blazoning(describing) the achievement of arms, and dates from the time of

CONCENTRATIONS OF THE IRISH FAMILY THROUGHOUT BRITAIN, 11TH - 15TH CENTURIES

County	City or Parish Within County
Somerset (northern)	Yatton, Congresbury, Banwell.
Somerset(southern)	Chard, Combe St. Nicholas, Kingston.
Dorset	Edmondesham, Stourpayn, Cranborne.
Devon	Chudleigh, Buckfastleigh, Little Hempston, Staverton, Brixham, Dartmouth, Berry Pomeroy, Plymouth, Exeter.
Warwick	Ansty, Churchover, Little Packington, Shilton.
London, Cornwall, York, Oxford	Even though significant concentrations were noted in these four counties, they were too far removed from Somerset to warrant a full examination. Family presence in these counties is covered by ax 10.2.

CONCENTRATIONS OF THE IRISH FAMILY THROUGHOUT BRITAIN
FIGURE 6C

the crusades. These badges of distinction were the reward of personal merit, and could be secured by the humblest as well as the highest. They are testimonials of bravery, heroism, and meritorious deeds of our ancestors, and should be a continued stimulus to the descendants of those who bore them(F4).

A majority of all Americans can trace their heritage back to one of the British Commonwealth Nations of England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales. Therefore, many Americans are likely to have an authentic coat of arms somewhere in their background. Heraldry, at one time was very serious business. Originally, the reason for having a coat of arms was to be identified in battle.

Knights were highly regarded, and under strict heraldic tradition only the first sons were entitled to bear his ancestor's coat of arms. If there were more than one son in the family, the rules of heraldry dictated that the coat of arms must be changed in some way. If the family's line was to be carried on by a daughter, she was allowed to combine her family's coat of arms with that of her husband, causing many combinations to occur.

The name "coat of arms" originated from the practice of the knight wearing a cloth coat over his armor, a coat on which his identifying arms were sewn. Sometimes disputes over duplication occurred. In 1419, Henry V (1413-1422) issued a decree that there would be no more coats of arms unless inherited from an ancestor or received as a gift from the crown.

Later, Richard III (1483-1485), to reinforce the decree, sent inspectors into the various parts of the kingdom to authenticate coats of arms already in use and deny their use to impostors. The inspectors were known as heralds. Still in existence today, they preside over the heraldic

lineage at The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BT.

Eight recognized parts of a coat of arms are described:

The helmet: portion of the armor to protect the head and face.

The crest: the figure or symbol at the top of the helmet to help identify the wearer.

The wreath: a twisted piece of cloth or silk at the base of the crest to conceal the joint of the crest and the helmet.

The mantle: a piece of fabric attached to the helmet to protect the wearer from the heat of the sun.

The shield: the most important part of the coat of arms. Briefly, some characteristics of this piece of defensive armor are listed:
-points: viewed from the holder are the dexter(right side), the sinister(left side), the chief(top), the base(bottom), and the fess (center);
-three tinctures: (1) two metals: gold(or) and silver(argent), (2) five colors: red(gules), blue(azure), green(vert), purple(purpure), and black(sable), and (3) two furs ermine(black and white), and vair (blue and white);
-two categories of geometric figures: (1) Honorable Ordinaires(bend, chevron, chief, cross, fess pale, and saltire), and (2) Sub-Ordinaires(annulet, billet, bordure, canton, flaunch, fret, gyron, inescutcheon, label, lozenge, orle, pile, roundel, and tressure);
-partition lines: indented, invected, engrailed, wavy, nebuly, embattled, reguly, and dovetailed.

The Supporters(or bearers): figures on either side of the shield - people or animals.

The Compartment: the base or ground on which the supporters stand.

The motto: the saying, hope or creed in Latin.

Other characteristics may appear, such as the insignia of office, or an order of knighthood, the coronet, the robe of estate, etc. These simple basics of heraldry have been mentioned from this vast subject, only as an introduction to the Ireys/Irish(I/I) coat of arms itself. Heraldry is not a simple subject.

By a charge is implied any figure or insignia placed upon a coat of arms which is then said to be charged with such device, e.g., the shield is charged with a bend gules(C35:58). A brief discussion of some heraldic charges which apply to the various Ireys/Irishe coat-of-arms follows(S50):

The Shield

The bend was an Ordinary, crossing the shield diagonally from dexter to sinister(C35:57). It was a bearing of high honor, representing either the scarf or the shield suspender of a knight commander. It was held to signify defense or protection, and like most other bearings, at first assumed by men of knightly and military rank. It was often granted by the heralds to those who distinguished themselves as commanders.

The fess was an Ordinary crossing the shield horizontally, and represents the military belt or girdle of honor(C35:58).

The cross flory, when flowered at each end, was held to signify one who had conquered.

Escallops were ancient badges of pilgrims. The escallop shell attached to the hood or hat was the pilgrim's emblem in his expeditions to the holy places. It was afterwards introduced into

armory to denote one who had made long journeys or voyages to far countries, who had borne considerable naval command, or who had gained great victories.

Billets were small oblong figures, brick shaped, drawn twice as long as wide.

Cadency marks were small heraldic charges used to denote family seniority. See figure 8.4 for examples.

The Crest

The oak held the first place amongst trees and signified antiquity and strength. Wreaths of oak leaves were consecrated to Jupiter, and the tree itself was held sacred by the Greeks. Certain sacred trees of antiquity of Europe and Asia, including the "Tree of Life" and the "Tree of Knowledge," have been held in high veneration from the earliest times. In some instances the tree was depicted whole, in others only a branch or stump was shown.

The dragon pierced with a sword, showed that while being with courage and determination, a wound had been received with that weapon. Our poets feigned that dragons sat brooding on riches and treasures, which were committed to their charge because of their sharpness of sight and valiant quality. It therefore stood as the symbol of a valiant defender of treasure. Note the resemblance of the Ireys dragon to Y Ddraig Goch, the Red Dragon of Wales. Appendix 8.5 discusses this resemblance.

The Iryshe coat of arms

A coat of arms labeled "IRYSHE,"(ax 6.3) is shown as the frontispiece of both the James Irish book(H85) and *The Immigrant*(I15). This coat of arms appears to be a hybrid from three families, comprising the Ireys crest, the Irishe shield,

and the Irton motto (ax 6.3, items 2-4). Each of these three heraldic charges (or elements) represents a bona fide entity by itself, but when combined, the resulting coat of arms appears to be a falsification for which no authority can be found. Also, no authority can be found for the the shape or the decorative frills on either side of the shield.

Someone in the past has undoubtedly used imagination to construct an IRYSHE coat of arms composed of these three elements, and for what purpose? It was probably part of some sales promotion directed at the Irish descendants. The Irton motto, "SEMPER, CONSTANS ET FIDELIS," was conveniently selected at random because it looked and sounded good, and followed "Irishe" on the same page of "Burke's Armory"(B57). In other words, Ireys of Dorset, Irishe of Warwick, and Irton of Cumberland, being on the same page, the counterfeiter needed not bother to search any further.

How the heraldic references of ax 6.3 apply to John's ancestors has not been substantiated. Perhaps better evidence will be found by a future researcher. The emergence of more evidence would be the sincere hope of this author.

Conclusions in regard to the coat of arms (ax 6.3) are that:

- the inferences drawn by the heraldic charges are false, but the motto, shield, and crest when singly used have the significance as noted, each separately, for the Irton, Ireys, and Irish families.
- the composite of the coat of arms, crest, motto and embellishments is a fabrication, totally misrepresenting the heraldic entitlements of the Irish family.
- no positive link between John and these heraldic families has been found, but it is well probable that a link does in fact exist.

CHAPTER 7

THE SOMERSET FAMILY

John's neighborhood in Somerset

Somersetshire! What was it like during the 16th-17th centuries until John departed c.1629-1632. For the preceding three hundred years, no significant events affecting this county occurred on record until 1607 when a large inland area flooded and eighty people drowned(L26.4:105). No notable events of Somerset which would apply to John can be cited here.

In the area of the Mendip Hills, surrounded by wild and magnificent scenery, was Wookey Hole, an extensive natural cavern, the most celebrated in the west of England. In the Cheddar district was an immense chasm in the hills, called Cheddar Gorge, with its striking scenery. Remains of an abbey at Banwell founded by King Alfred still existed(L26.4:104-114). As a boy John must have visited these places and experienced the joys of observing their fauna and flora.

John's neighborhood was the environs of Yatton, Congresbury and Banwell. The area discharged its waters into the Yeo River. Congresbury and Yatton were located on or near the Yeo. Banwell was midway between the Yeo and the Axe Rivers.

Yatton

The proven Irish ancestral line extended back to 1510 at Yatton, where the family was concentrated at that time. Yatton was a village twelve miles southwest of Bristol.

Before the Norman Conquest, the manor of Yatton was held by John the Dane. In 1066 William the

Conqueror took possession and gave it to Giso, Bishop of Wells. The manor continued in the Church until the time of Queen Mary(1553-1558) when it again passed to the Crown. After several more owners, it descended to John Lord Poulett. (C20:616-620). The will of John the elder proved in 1628 bequeathed "lands in Kingston Seymour which I purchased of John Poulett, now Lord Poulett" to his sons Gabriel, Joseph, George, and John (meaning John's older brother, John).

Congresbury

By 1620 the seat of the Irish family had shifted to Congresbury, about two miles south of Yatton. John the elder lived in Congresbury when John was born in 1617, as evidenced by the Somerset pedigrees and wills(ax 1.2 & 1.4).

According to the ancient legend, Congresbury derived its name from St. Congar, a religious hermit of the eight century(K9:40). "The Legend of St. Congar"(ax 7.1) is significant in that it embodies the history of St. Andrews Church at Congresbury, a church surely well-known to John and his family. At the time of the Conquest in 1066 the great manor of Congresbury was held by Earl Harold in the name of the King(K9:40). The register of St. Andrew's Church dates from 1569 and is a valuable source of historical records.

The manor of Congresbury alternately belonged to the church and the King until Edward VI (1547-1553) gave it to his physician, Sir George Owen, subject to an annual crown fee(C24:40). Mary Irish, the wife of George Owen, inherited the manor for life when her husband died in 1560(ax 1.2). Later, when she remarried, the ownership of the manor reverted to their son, Richard Owen, who in 1562 sold it to William Carr of Bristol(C20:584-586).

Manor was not just another word for village. It was an organization by which villagers could be

fitted into the social and economic structure of medieval England. The manor was not the lord's dwelling house, but included the land and property supplying and maintaining the whole.(C24)

Mary Irish Owen inherits the Manor of Congresbury

Appendix 7.2 describes the descent of Congresbury lands from George Owen to John Irish. This John Irish(b. 1502) was the brother of William, who was John's great-grandfather. He was also the father of Mary Irish, the wife of George Owen. Her second husband was William Allen, Alderman of London(ax 1.4, sheet 2).

The reversion of all premises eventually went to William Carr. William Carr sold to John Irish for 123 pounds the reversion of Colles, the Orchard, Folletts, and Broadmeade and associated property.

By copy of the court roll, 7 Oct 1543, this same John Irish, for term of his life only, held half a yardlande of old Auster containing a messuage with a curtilage garden and orchard of 1 1/2 acres; a pasture lying in 8 closes at Follgette, 33 acres; a close at Newbridge, 7 acres; and 1 acre in the common meadow at Dolemore(C24). Old Auster was the equivalent of an ancient hearth or house held in villeinage of the lord of the manor, equal to a fardle (one-fourth of a yardlande or about 10 acres). A yardlande was one-fourth of a hide or about 30-40 acres.

Briefly, appendix 7.2 is summarized as follows.

1553: Edward VI granted to George Owen, Esq., the manor of Congresbury and all lands and messuages of the manor, plus other lands and tenements in Congresbury and Lawrensweke formerly belonging to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells.
1560: George Owen died. Mary Irish Owen inherited the above property for life.

1561: Mary married William Allen, Alderman of London; property reverted to her son, Richard Owen, by court action.
1562: Richard Owen sold the property to William Carr of Bristol.
1562: John Irish now held the title of 90 acres of meadow called Colles for 80 years. John Irish also held an 8 acre close of pasture called "the Orchard" near the Church of Congresbury, formerly George Owen's land, for a term of certain years (indenture of 13 Oct 1551), and one messuage, and half a yardland called Folletts, containing 47 acres of land and meadow, by the Court Roll made unto him and William and Agnes Avery, held for life.
1570: Indenture was made between William Carr of Bristol and John Irish of Yatton, Yeoman.
1571: John Irish died.

Isabel Irysh of Brensye

Isabel Irysh, widow of Henry Irysh, became the wife of John Cade(ax 1.4, sheet 1), who had a farmstead and some 36 acres in Brensye. In the Marshe in 1565, Isabel shared with her unmarried son and daughter her late husband's holding of some 34 1/2 acres, and with her married daughters, Isabel and Joan another holding of 44 acres. The land was meade and pasture in several closes located at Budworth(2 acres), Cotes(1 acre), Hysh Feelde(4 acres), Mayden's Feelde(5 acres), and Dolemore(2 1/2 acres).

John Irishe of Congresbury

John Irishe "de la Marshe"(John's father), about 1592-96 was one "to take advantage of being able to buy land outright."(C24:72). Also, about 1600-1602, he was again mentioned(C24:81-2). The new owners sold 142 acres of Kingswood where parishioners previously had rights, e.g., to cut wood. The parishioners then instituted a suit in Chancery against the new lords of the manor. The result was that £10 annually had to be paid to

the parishioners to compensate them. One of the trustees to receive the payment on their behalf was "John Irishe of Congresbury."

With money and land, Bristol merchants were able to enter the upper class. Congresbury furnished the land, and John Irishe was one local man, at least, ready to learn the new lesson...." This refers to the new pursuit of social rank through economic means; that is, John Irishe's family had risen from copyhold state in "The Marshe" to John's rank of gentleman and free tenant."(C24)

Banwell and Towerhead

Banwell is a village three miles southwest of Congresbury whose ancient name was Banawelli, which meant deep sea, as the channel once covered its location. In earliest times Banwell was a Saxon monastery, but destroyed during the Danish wars. Ownership passed to Dudoco, Bishop of Wells, then to Bishop Giso by 1086, after which it continued in the bishopric through John's time in the 17th century. Banwell Park lies eastward of the village on an ascent covered with fine wood, and under its northern acclivity is a small hamlet called Towerhead (C17.3:566).

About 1620 John's father moved to his "mansion of Towerhead," where John lived at the time of his departure from home in 1629. John the elder, John's father, purchased this mansion "from Sir Robert Gorges, Kt., for the term of years unexpired." It was bequeathed to his second wife, Christian. John the elder died in May 1628(ax 1.2), the year before John left home.

This "Towerhead House" (S11.19:27-30) has an interesting history. "Tower," a corruption of "Torre," was the old name of a nearby stream forming a boundary of the village of Banwell. The original house was built by Thomas Godwyn, who was Bishop of Bath & Wells from 1584 until his death in 1590. Towerhead was located inside the

180 acre "Banwell Deer Park"(Fig 7A). The park was later leased out and divided into small fields (C24:15-16).

The house, a large Elizabethan structure, had a hall, a great chamber, a parlor with a little chamber, a study, kitchen, larder, bakehouse, and a dairy with a well outside. The original house was known as Ockingham House after the place where Bishop Godwyn was born(now Wokingham).

The original house was demolished c.1769, the present one built southwest of the original site. Several artifacts and structural items were used from the original house. No evidence of another foundation was mentioned, whether or not it still existed in 1983. The present house should be on the list-to-see for all of John's interested descendants to visit. The "Search" article shows a picture of a painting of the house as it existed about 1806 and a modern photograph of the house in 1983 (S11.8:21-23).

The following sequence of events describes Towerhead:

1584: Towerhead House was built by Thomas Godwyn.
1590: Thomas Godwyn died. The house was later acquired by the Gorges family.
1620: John the elder purchased the house from Sir Robert Gorges.
1628: John the elder died; Towerhead House was bequeathed to Christian, 36, his second wife.

William Irish of Yatton, earliest proven ancestor

The basis for John's ancestors during 1480-1629 has been established from the wills(ax 1.3) and pedigrees(ax 1.4). The pedigree sheets show that John the elder was the son of John and Alice Irish. His father was the son of William Irish of Yatton. These relationships can be seen most

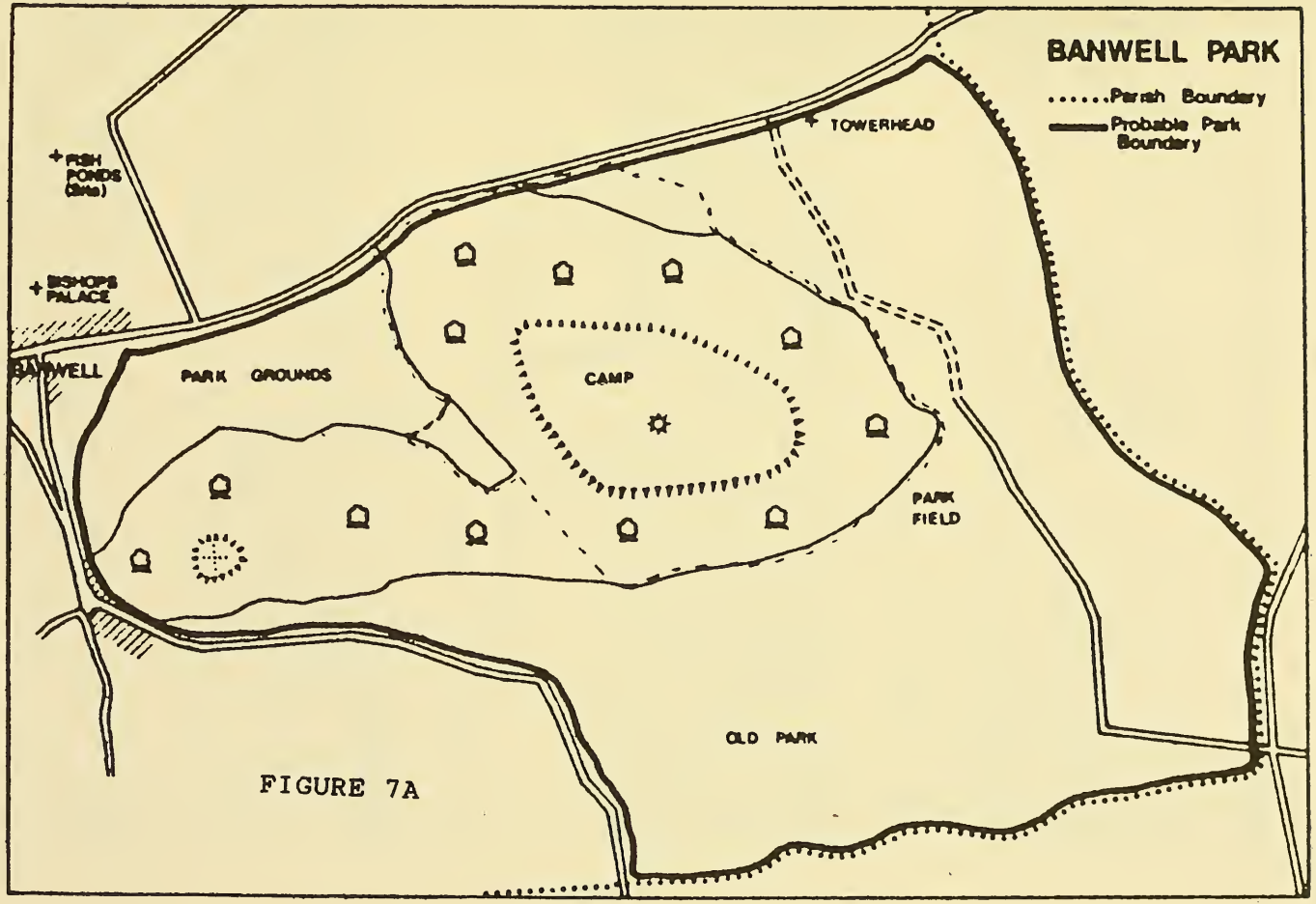

BANWELL PARK
.....Parish Boundary
Probable Park Boundary
TOWERHEAD
FISH PONDS (Site)
BISHOPS PALACE
BANWELL
PARK GROUNDS
CAMP
PARK FIELD
OLD PARK

FIGURE 7A

easily on the simplified pedigree(ax 1.4, sheet zero). William was one of five children.

The positive trail of the Irish family tree ends with William c.1510. It is evident that John had direct ancestors in the Congresbury area of Somerset during the 16th century. If John's descendants want to visit the place "from whence they sprung," this is the place. Ax 7.3 is the Somerset chronology and marriage register for the 13th-15th centuries.

Chard/Combe St. Nicholas

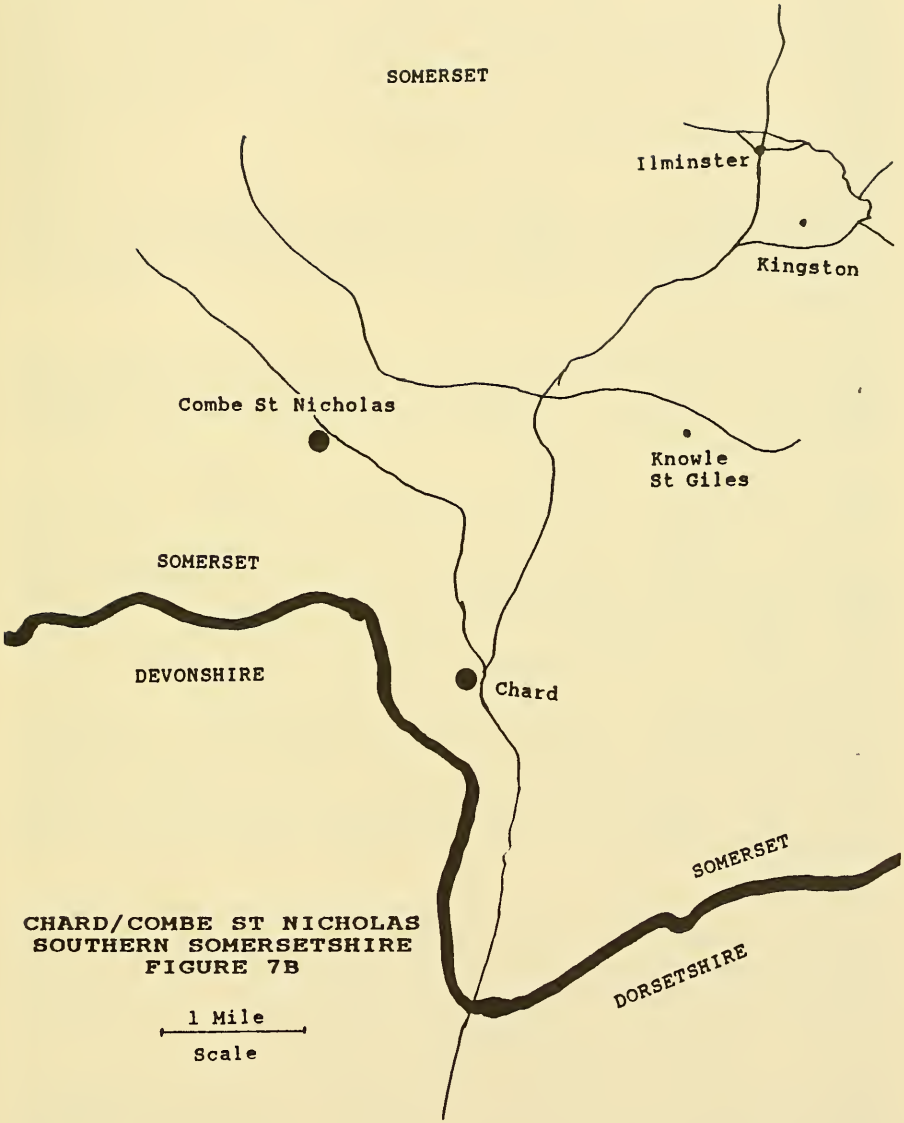
Coverage of Somerset would not be complete without mention of the contingent of the Irish family in southern Somerset in the Chard/Combe St. Nicholas area. No record of the Irish family was found there before 1527. No definite relationship has been found between the northern and southern Somerset groups, but it is a good bet that one exists. Figure 7B is a map of the Chard/Combe St. Nicholas area.

SOMERSET BEFORE THE 16TH CENTURY

Sir Philip le Ireys

Philip le Irreys(c.1265-1326) was the most important person of the times and the key to John's ancient ancestors. Even though an unbridged gap of 100 years existed between Philip's son and William of Yatton (b.1480), we strongly suspect that Philip was an ancestor of William of Yatton. The Harleian Society(H35) describes him as a Knight of Edward I as follows:

"IRREYS, Philip le (Yreys). Having 20 pounds in Som. and Dors., sum to serve over seas 7 Jy. 1297 (P.W.). He holds Baggeworth Manor, Som., as 2/3 Kt. Fee, late of Philip Burnell, 3 Jy. 1294



CHARD/COMBE ST NICHOLAS
SOUTHERN SOMERSETSHIRE
FIGURE 7B

(Inq.). A lord of Upweare with hamlets of Badgworth Clewar, and Abdeston, Som., 5 Mar. 1316 (P.W.). He and Thos. le Irreys are attorneys in England of Henry Irreis 10 Jan. 1325 (P.R.). The heirs of Philip le Yreys hold 1/4 Fee at Buston, Som., late of Wm. fil Wm. Martyn, 4 Ap. 1326 (Inq.). Qualified for Kthood."

Philip and his wife Alice were associated with Thomas and his wife Agnes of Warwickshire. In 1323 they jointly held Churchover Manor. Appendix 7.4 is Philip's chronology.

Figure 7C shows Philip's probable ancestors and two sons, John and Walter. Collinson mentioned Philip's father, Adam(C17.3:567), but Adam's father was not named.

The Harleian Manuscripts(H33) shows the "le Ireys" lineage of Jeffrey, Philipp, John, and son of John. This "son of John" was not named, but Adam would nicely qualify(time frame, proximity and logic). Therefore, figure 7C was constructed with Adam as the probable connecting link.

Adam belonged to the Somerset group. It could not be determined whether or not his father, John, was from Dorset or Somerset. In accordance with our best scenario this John le Ireys moved from Dorset to Somerset circa 1220.

In 1273 Adam held one-fourth knight's fee in the hamlet of Burton, which was part of East and West Rolston(anciently called Worlestone, and located to the north of Banwell)(C17.3:567). In 1236, Burton was held by his son, Philip.

In 1294 Philip held 2/3 knight's fee in Bageworth Manor, 2.5 miles southwest of Axbridge. Now called Badgworth, the village was named after Azor de Bageworth, who held it in King Stephen's time(1135-1154). Collinson(C17.3:565) stated that one of the families who once held "Over" or

ANCESTORS OF PHILIP LE IREYS

Approx Year Born	Name	Estate	Remarks(Reference)
1150	Jeffrey le Ireys Knight	Ireys (Dorset)	Kt. of Henry II (1154-89); may have accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion on the 3rd Crusade(1189-92). (H33)
1175	Philipp le Ireys, Esq.	Do	Son of Sir Jeffrey.(H33)
1210	John le Ireys	?	Son of Philipp. (H33)
1235	Adam le Ireys	Burton (Somerset)	Son of John.(X1)
1265	Philip le Ireys Knight	Badgworth (Somerset)	Son of Adam.(C17 & C24)
1295	John le Ireys Walter le Ireys	?	Sons of Philip. (C17 & C24)

ANCESTORS OF PHILIP LE IREYS
FIGURE 7C

"West-Badgworth" was "Treys" (but he meant "Ireys"). Also, Collinson mentioned "Burnell" as Philip's predecessor at Baggeworth, confirmed by the Harleian Society(H35). Philip owned lands in both Somerset and Dorset, and in 1285 he traded lands at Uffculme in northern Devon.

One vignette about Philip(G8.45:187 & C17.3:59), should be told: In 1300 Philip, with his tenant Nicholas Peche from Sabine Site, went on an inspection trip of Mendip Forest, accompanied by John Beauchamp, the groundskeeper(Peter Hamme), and others.

The Forester of the King's Forests in Somerset and Dorset Counties was the guardian of the woods, commons, and pannage within the King's forests. Sabina de Peche held this office in 1298, being married to Nicholas de Peche. She appointed Peter Hamme to be her deputy. On her death in 1320, the office descended to her son, Nicholas Peche.

Their route through the Mendip Forest started at Stoubergwe, crossing through the middle of the undergrowth to Thorlestone, to the forks of freedom of Ceddre, into the forest at Dunstone, down to Foxweye, to Slyperstone, up to Merethorne, to the swamp of John of Acton, to Samuel's Rock which lay between the manors of Cedde and Abbot Glaston (called Ilonde), thence to Nottepullus against Clymer, leaving the forest from the left of the feudal benefice of Abbot Glaston and Philip of Wick; thence up to Beremor, and then....(Latin unfinished).

The above passage is tedious, but it gives an example of the problem of a Latin excerpt and an insight into Philip's life.

The forests in Somerset which belonged to the King were: Selwood, Mendip, North Petherton, Neroche, and Exmoor(P20.1:41).

CHAPTER 8

THE WARWICK GROUP

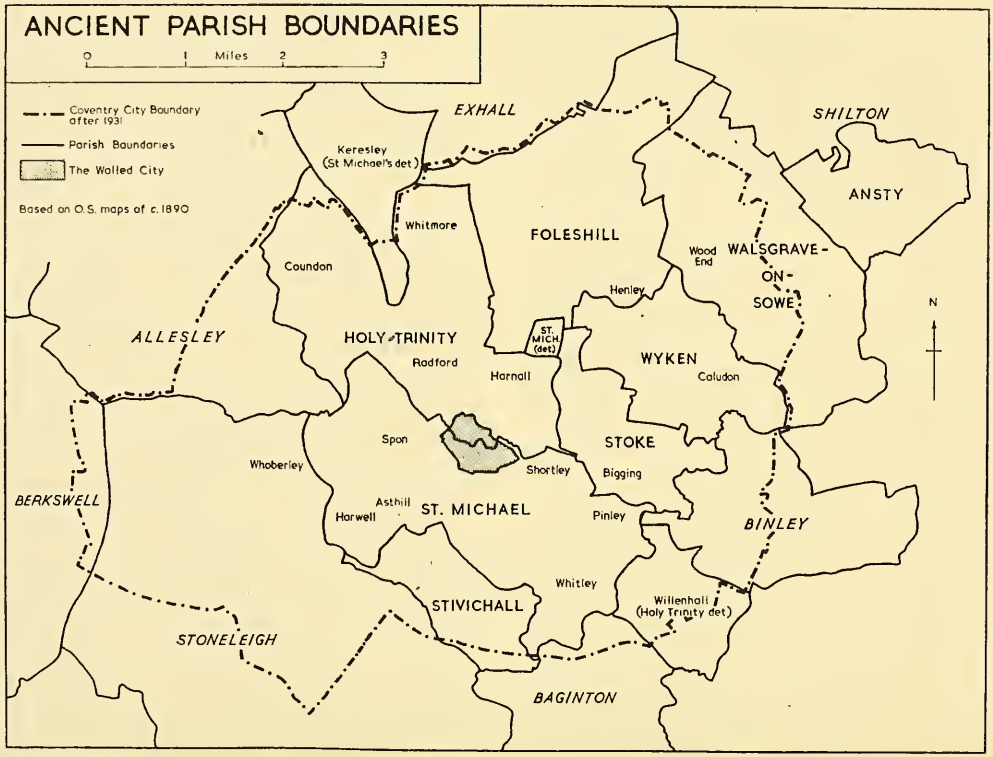
Lady Godiva

Even before the Norman Conquest in 1066, important events were taking place at the future Ireys estate at Ansty, four miles northeast of Coventry (fig 8A). The Domesday Book records the area of Ansty and Foleshill as nine hides (about 1040 acres). In 1066, Ansty with Foleshill was one of the estates of Countess Godiva(or Godgifu, 11th century version of the name "Godiva"), a most beautiful woman and wife of Leofric of Mercia.

To retell an old, interesting and related story that in 1057 her "ceaseless importunity in imploring her husband to reduce Coventry's heavy taxes" led Leofric, in exasperation, to declare that he would do so if she rode naked through the crowded marketplace of Coventry. Godiva took the ride accompanied by two soldiers, her ample tresses covering all of her body except her legs. On her return Leofric issued a charter freeing Coventry from servitude(C11). Dugdale(D40:135) also has a quaint description of Godiva's ride.

Would you believe that John Irish was one of the soldiers? No, he was not! Please forgive this one facetious thought. The only point is that Godiva finally owned the very land at Ansty later held by Thomas le Ireys, a prime candidate who might have been the first Irish progenitor in England.

A mini-history of England covering the 13th-16th centuries is shown in ax 8.1 to refresh the reader on important events in English history. Three hundred years of such history in one page



ANCIENT PARISH BOUNDARIES OF COVENTRY
FIGURE 8A

is an enormous over-simplification, but it may help the reader to visualize some current events for better understanding.

In the early 13th century, an important concentration of the Ireys family was found in the vicinity of Ansty. Special attention should be given to the Coventry area and the surrounding parishes of Ansty, Shilton, Little Packington, and Churchover.

Each of these areas is described below. Ax 8.2 is a map of Warwickshire, noting the Coventry parish. Ax 8.3 is the Warwickshire chronology, which shows the arrival of Thomas le Ireys at Ansty and succeeding generations.

Ansty

There is a joint Domesday entry for Ansty and Foleshill. The name, Ansty, meaning a narrow pathway or pass, suggests that being on the route from Coventry to the northeast was important in the history of the village.

The ancient parish of Ansty, 1015 acres, was comparatively isolated, standing in the midst of its fields, and dependent almost entirely on agriculture(V30.6:45). It stands on a low ridge of the parish, and from it Coventry can be seen. In 1066 after Countess Godiva the estate passed through the ownership of the Earls of Chester and descended, with other Coventry lands, to Queen Isabel in the early 14th century.

Thomas Fitz-Lucian le Ireys

The earliest known mesne lord of Ansty was Roger de Boscherville, one of the Earls of Chester, who held half a knight's fee there in 1183-4. By 1243, the half fee was held by Thomas le Ireys, who married Agnes, the Boscherville heiress,

of the earls. Thomas was the King's Exchecquer in Warwick in June 1253(D40:123). During 1243-1338 the Ireys estate descended through Geoffrey, Henry, and Maud le Ireys, as shown in figure 8B.

One theory describing the origin of John's ancestors in England involves this Thomas le Ireys(Thomas Fitz-Lucian), who came to Warwickshire from Ireland (D40:123). This is corroborated by the "Victoria History of Warwickshire" (V30).

Sir Geoffrey and Sir Henry le Ireys

The Harleian Society describes Geoffry le Ireys, son of Thomas, as a Knight of Warwickshire as follows:

"IRREYS, Sir Geoffry le, Kt.(Ireys). Attorney in England of Ric. le Fay 1 May 1281(P.R.). Kt of Shire, Warw., 14 Oct.1302 (P.W.)."

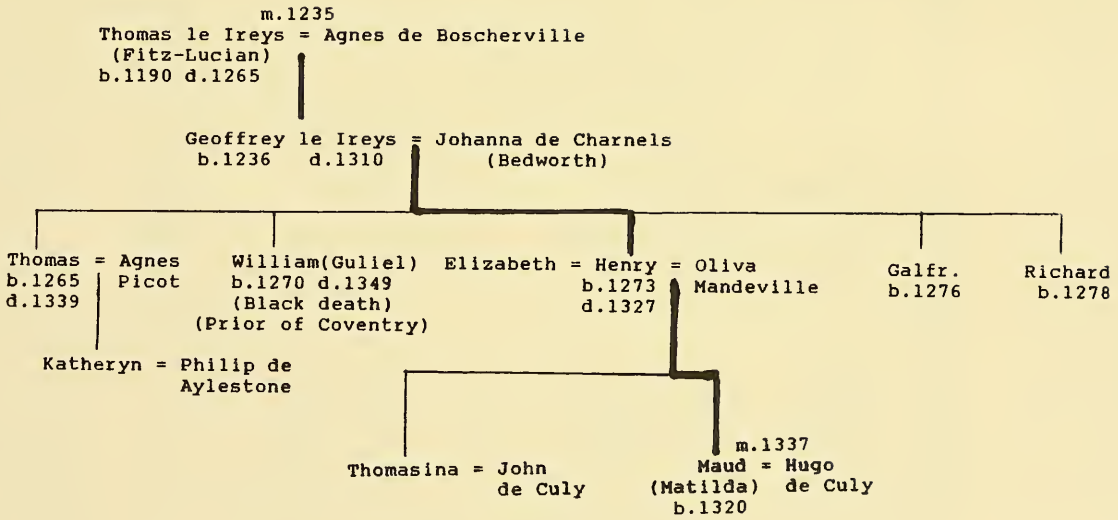
Henry, son of Geoffry, also became a knight of Edward I. Five knights of the Ireys line are known, listed in figure 8C. Appendix 8.4 amplifies the details on each knight as to description, shield and crest.

The Ansty estate was held by Agnes le Ireys in 1275, and by her grandson, Henry le Ireys, in 1316. Elizabeth le Ireys, presumably Henry's widow, was occupying the estate in 1327, and retained a third as her dower after she remarried c.1332. In 1337 Thomasina and Maud, the daughters of Henry and Elizabeth, married John and Hugh de Culy respectively(V30.6:43). At that time the estate passed to the Culy family out of the hands of the Ireys family forever.

Shilton

Shilton, 1,150 acres, was a parish and village located 5.5 miles northeast of Coventry. It was

PEDIGREE OF THOMAS LE IREYS



Note:

Heavy line shows devolvement of
the Ansty estate.

DEVOLVEMENT OF THE ANSTY ESTATE
FIGURE 8B

KNIGHTS OF THE IREYS/IRISH FAMILIES

Approx Born	Name	From	King	Ref
1150	Jeffrey le Ireys	Dorset	Henry II (1154-89)	H10, H40, S14
1234	Geoffry le Ireys	Warwick	Edward I (1272-1307)	H35,D40
1236	Henry le Ireys	Warwick	Do	D40
1265	Philip le Ireys	Somerset	Do	H35
1295	Walter le Ireys	Somerset	Edward III (1327-77)	H40
--	Family Ireys	Ireys	--	
--	Family Irishe	Warwick	--	

KNIGHTS OF THE IREYS\IRISH FAMILIES
FIGURE 8C

a two-hide vill in the Domesday Book, held by the Count of Meulan. Shilton was held for half a knight's fee of the Earl of Warwick by John Aygne in 1315 and under the lordship of Henry le Irreis of Ansty(V30.6:213).

Little Packington

The parish of Little Packington or Packington Piggott, 1095 acres, was well wooded and contained much beautiful rural scenery. No mention of Little Packington occurred in the Domesday Book. In 1243 William Picot divided it among three daughters, one part of which went to the Ireys family.

In 1288 Thomas and Alice de Boyville, Alexander Piggott, and Geoffrey le Ireys were the three joint lords of the manor. Thomas le Ireys held one-third of the manor in 1327 and 1332. He transferred it in 1339 to Philip de Aylestone and Katherine, his wife, who was Thomas' daughter(V30.6:183).

Churchover

The parish of Churchover, 1641 acres, in 1323 was held by Thomas Ireys and Alice Shirford. Afterwards, one moiety(part) was held jointly by Thomas and Agnes Ireys, and Philip and Alice Ireys. In 1332 they conveyed this moiety of the manor to Robert de Stratford, who was later Bishop of Chichester (V30.6:62).

Henry and William le Ireys

A serious conflict arises here in regard to Henry le Irreys.(ax 8.4) Two contemporaries are described, both named Henry le Irreys. One was the Knight married to Oliva Mandeville(D40), and the other was a Prior of Coventry(V25). However, the Victoria History(V25) reports that the two Priors of Coventry, Henry and William le Irreys, were brothers. Either the Knight, Henry, and the

Prior, Henry, were one and the same person, or else an unresolvable discrepancy exists.

One incidental story should be told about Henry and William Irreys, Priors of Coventry during 1322-1349(V25.2:24&104). Both gained a certain amount of notoriety in regard to their church functions.

Henry Irreys was elected in 1322 as the Prior of Coventry. Soon afterwards, grave charges were made against him. In the early winter of 1323, Richard le Latoner and sundry other men of Coventry visited one John de Nottingham of that city, who pretended to be a necromancer, stating that they could not live because of the harsh conduct towards them by Prior Henry.

These charges were sufficiently grave to cause an appeal to Rome. Pope John XXII issued a mandate in April 1324 to inquire into the charges of simony, perjury, and sortilege, charged against Prior Henry, and to proceed against him canonically. Judgment must have gone in Prior Henry's favor, for soon after this date he was discharging his usual official functions.

A commission was appointed at Coventry in 1334 to inquire into more charges against Prior Henry of having acquired lands, rents, and advowsons of churches and hospitals in Coventry and adjoining towns without a license; also, with using divers liberties, such as view of frankpledge in these towns without warrant; and likewise with cutting down woods pertaining to Queen Isabel in right of the manor of Cheylesmore. The findings of this commission are unknown, but Henry must have been exonerated since he remained Prior for another eight years until he died in 1342.

Throughout this research, many names have been found spelled different ways. Faithful transcription has been attempted. For example, what

should the surname of Prior Henry be: Irreis, Irreys, or Ireys?

William's story started earlier at Shrewsbury where William was a small squire and attendant to Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury. His notoriety began when he was transferred to Muchelney Abbey.

The founder of Muchelney Abbey, located in southern-central Somerset, is said to have been Athelstan, King of England, and one tradition says that he founded it in expiation of his complicity in the murder of the Atheling, Edwin in 933. In the Domesday Survey the abbey is said to have had jurisdiction over Chipstable, Ilminster, Isle Abbots, Cathanger in Fivehead, Drayton, Camel(West) and the three islands of Muchelney, Middleney, and Thorney - quite extensive.

John de Henton (Lord John) was Abbot of Muchelney during 1305-1335. Toward the end of his administration the monastery suffered a relaxation of rules which allowed strangers, women and even "impudent girls" to come into the cloister garth. Also, the lives of the monks were influenced by the manners of those who held corrodies in the monastery.

The Bishop was shocked at the laxity which abounded in the refectory; the vessels were too costly and magnificent, and in the dormitories he found some of the monks in possession of fine and costly beds with tabernacles over them. The church was in need of repair, and generally the endowments of the convent were wastefully administered(V25.2:24).

In 1332, Bishop Ralph convinced Lord John to accept William le Irissch as a corrodist, whose secular habits were destructible to monastic austerity. William seems to have invited the monks to gather in his private chamber not only for his meals, but also for his amusements.

Apparently, William stayed at Muchelney until 1342 when he was elected as Prior of Coventry then served as such until he died of the black death in 1349.

CHAPTER 9

THE DORSET GROUP

Dorsetshire in 1086

Dorsetshire, a maritime county, bounded on the north by Somerset and on the south by the English Channel, comprised an area of 1211 square miles. Dorset has always been agricultural, with large landowners and small villages. At the time of Domesday, more than one-third of its land was held by the Church. Even before William I set foot in England there were nine monasteries. About one-half the total acreage was forest and waste land, which suggests that it was a center for hunting. Waleron the Hunter held nine manors. The rest of the land was pasture and, to a lesser extent, woodland. Dorset was divided into 39 Hundreds, though only three of these could boast more that 100 hides.

In 1086 the Domesday Book's statistics indicated that there were about 8,000 families in Dorset, and, according to whether one thinks of an average of four to six individuals per family, the total population for the county could have been about 35,000 to 50,000.

Hamlets, often with fewer than a dozen inhabitants, were characteristic of Dorset. Another feature was the proliferation of settlements along the county's rivers - hence the numerous Winterbournes, Wimbournes, Piddles or Puddles, Tarrants, Cernes, Chars and Weys that exist today. In Domesday, many were merely referred to by their river names, leaving them not only unidentified, but unidentifiable. Although there was evidence that most of the Winterbournes, for example, existed in 1086, the identification of a particular "wintreburne" was at best specula-

Figure 9A is a listing of the place names of Dorset, which are important in regard to the search for the Irish family and Ireys.

Cranborne Hundred

A map of Dorsetshire(ax 9.1) shows Cranborne and Edmondesham (encircled) located in the "Cranborne Hundred"(V15).

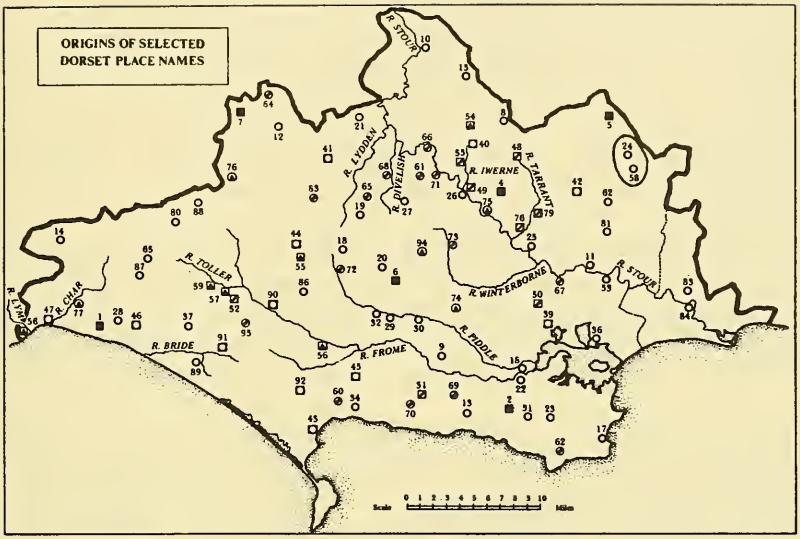
During the Norman times, history did not furnish us with any material events as having occurred in this county. There was one account of a plague which broke out in Dorsetshire in 1348, so terrible that in many of the villages all the inhabitants died, and the villages were never again inhabited. In 1588, great preparations were made to fortify the coast in fear of the Spanish Armada. The Priory of Cranborne dominated the ecclesiastical activities in the Cranborne Hundred area(V15).

The Ireys family in Dorset

The Ireys ancestors were in Dorset in the 12th century with a possible link to Philip le Ireys of Somerset. Members of the Ireys/Irish families held various manors during the 12th-16th centuries(ax 9.3). The earliest related manor found was Edmondesham of Dorsetshire in the 12th-13th centuries, and the last found was Generosus also located at Edmondesham in the 16th century.

Location of Ireys: 12th Century

Two references refer to "Ireys," of Dorsetshire: (1) the description of the Ireys crest(B57:531), and (2) the citation of the Coat of Arms for Jeffrey le Ireys of Ireys(H10.5:240), who was a Knight of Henry II(1154-1189). Appendix 8.4 describes Jeffrey and four other knights of the Ireys/Irish families.



SAXON PLACE NAMES

8 ASHMORE
9 BOVINGTON
10 GILLINGHAM
11 WIMBORNE
12 SHERBORNE
13 SHAFTESBURY
14 THORNCOMBE
15 LULWORTH
16 WAREHAM
17 SWANAGE
18 PLUSH
19 MAPPOWDER
20 CHESELBOURNE
21 STALBRIDGE
22 STOBOROUGH
23 CORFE
24 CRANBORNE
25 SHAPWICK
26 DURWESTON
27 IBBERTON
28 SYMONDSBURY
29 ATHELHAMPTON
30 AFFPUDDLE
51 BARNSTON
32 PUDDLETOWN
33 CANFORD
34 OSMINGTON
36 POOLE
37 ASKERSWELL
38 EDMONDSHAM
80 CORSCOMBE
81 HOLT
82 HORTON
83 HURN
84 HOLDENHURST
85 BEAMINSTER
86 GODMANSTONE
87 NETHERBURY
88 HALSTOCK
89 PUNCKNOWLE

CELTIC PLACE NAMES

1 *CHIDEOCK*
2 *CREECH*
4 *PIMPERNE*
5 *PENTRIDGE*
6 *DEWLISH*
7 *TRENT*

CELTIC RIVERS	*SAXON RIVERS*
R. CHAR	*R. PIDDLE*
R. BRIDE	*R. WINTERBORNE*
R. IWERNE	
R. FROME	
R. LYM	
R. TARRANT	
R. TOLLER	
R. DIVELISH	
R. STOUR	
R. LYDDEN	

CELTIC WITH SAXON ADDITIONS

59 *LYTCHETT* MINSTER
40 *IWERNE* MINSTER
41 BISHOP'S *CAUNDLE*
42 MORE *CRICHEL*
43 BROAD*MAYNE*
44 UP *CERNE*
45 *WEYMOUTH*
46 *BRIDPORT*
47 *CHARMOUTH*
90 *FRAMPTON*
91 *LONG* BREDY
92 *UPWEY*

CELTIC WITH Norman-French ADDITIONS

48 *TARRANT Gunville*
49 *STOURpaine*
50 *LYTCHETT Matravers*
51 *WINFRITH Newburgh*
52 *WYNFORD Eagle*
53 *IWERNE Courtney*

CELTIC WITH Latin ADDITIONS

54 *FONTMELL* Magna
55 *CERNE* Abbas
56 *DORchester*
57 *TOLLER* Fratrum
58 *LYME* Regis
59 *TOLLER* Porcorum

SAXON WITH *Norman-French* ADDITIONS

60 SUTTON *Poyntz*
61 OKEFORD *Fitzpaine*
62 WORTH *Matravers*
63 WOOTTON *Glanville*
64 SANDFORD *Orcas*
65 HAZELBURY *Bryan*
66 HAM*moon*
67 CORFE *Mullen*
68 FIFEHEAD *Neville*
69 COOMBE *Keynes*
70 CHALDON *Herring*
71 *Shilling*TONE
72 PIDDLE*Etrenn*HIDE
73 WINTERBORNE *Clenston*
95 COMPTON *Valence*

SAXON WITH Latin ADDITIONS

74 RERE Regis
75 BLANDFORD Forum
76 RYME Intrinseca
77 WHITCHURCH Canonicorum
94 MILTON Abbas

CELTIC WITH SAXON *AND French* ADDITIONS

78 *TARRANT Keyn*TON
79 *TARRANT Rush*TON

——— Derived from a pre-Conquest owner
– – – – Derived from a Norman-French owner

ORIGINS OF DORSET PLACE NAMES
FIGURE 9A

The exact location of Ireys has not been found. The Domesday map of Dorset gives no clue. The most futile effort in this entire genealogical research has involved the attempt to locate Ireys. Ireys was associated with Jeffrey le Ireys during 1154-89 and by his descendants, Geoffrey and Henry(fig 8C). After the 12th century, reference to Ireys cannot be found.

Best evidence indicated that the Ireys family owned one of the four manors near Edmondesham in the 12th century. Perhaps this manor was "Ireys." Hutchins(H90), the best authority found for this subject, was the basis for this opinion.

Edmondesham in the 13th century was a small village, 1674 acres, in the Cranborne parish. Cranborne was also the name of a monastery one mile north of Edmondesham, and the name of the hundred within which Edmondesham was located. The Domesday Book shows two parcels of land in Edmondesham surveyed together under "Humphrey the Chamberlain." A third parcel was surveyed under "Queen Matilda."

We believe that Edmondesham was the seat of the Dorset Irishes in the 12th-13th centuries. Edmondesham place names, considered important in the search for Ireys, are listed back to 1086 in appendix 9.2.

According to Hutchins the ancient parish of Edmondesham "was divided into four manors." One of them was called "Worth," which over the years had several different owners, notably the Rabaynes, Beauboys, Servingtons, and Husseys. It was not until April 17,1330 that John Iryssh was mentioned, along with Edward Payn, as a witness to a land deal between John Beauboys and Thomas le Wolf.

Another manor was called "Edmondesham Payn," which belonged to the Payn family. Hutchins was

vague about the identity of the third and fourth manors. Was one of them "Ireys?" Maybe, but that possibility could not be confirmed from any source. There is no mention of Ireys in the Victoria History of Dorsetshire(V15).

Hutchins further states, "...but here was certainly in this vill another manor, or a moiety of a manor, which anciently belonged to de Baiocis, Bello Bosco, and Irishe, as the Sarum registers." Hutchins gives a very comprehensive series of ownerships of these manors during 14th-19th centuries, but unfortunately not significantly before 1300. Ownership of a specific manor by the Irishe family at Edmondesham before 1300 could not be found.

A map of Cranborne Chase in 1618(fig 9B) is offered for the reader's speculation. Cranborne, Edmondesham, and Worthe are encircled. Ireys could have been in the vicinity of Holwell, Wymborne or Alhallow. That is our best guess to date.

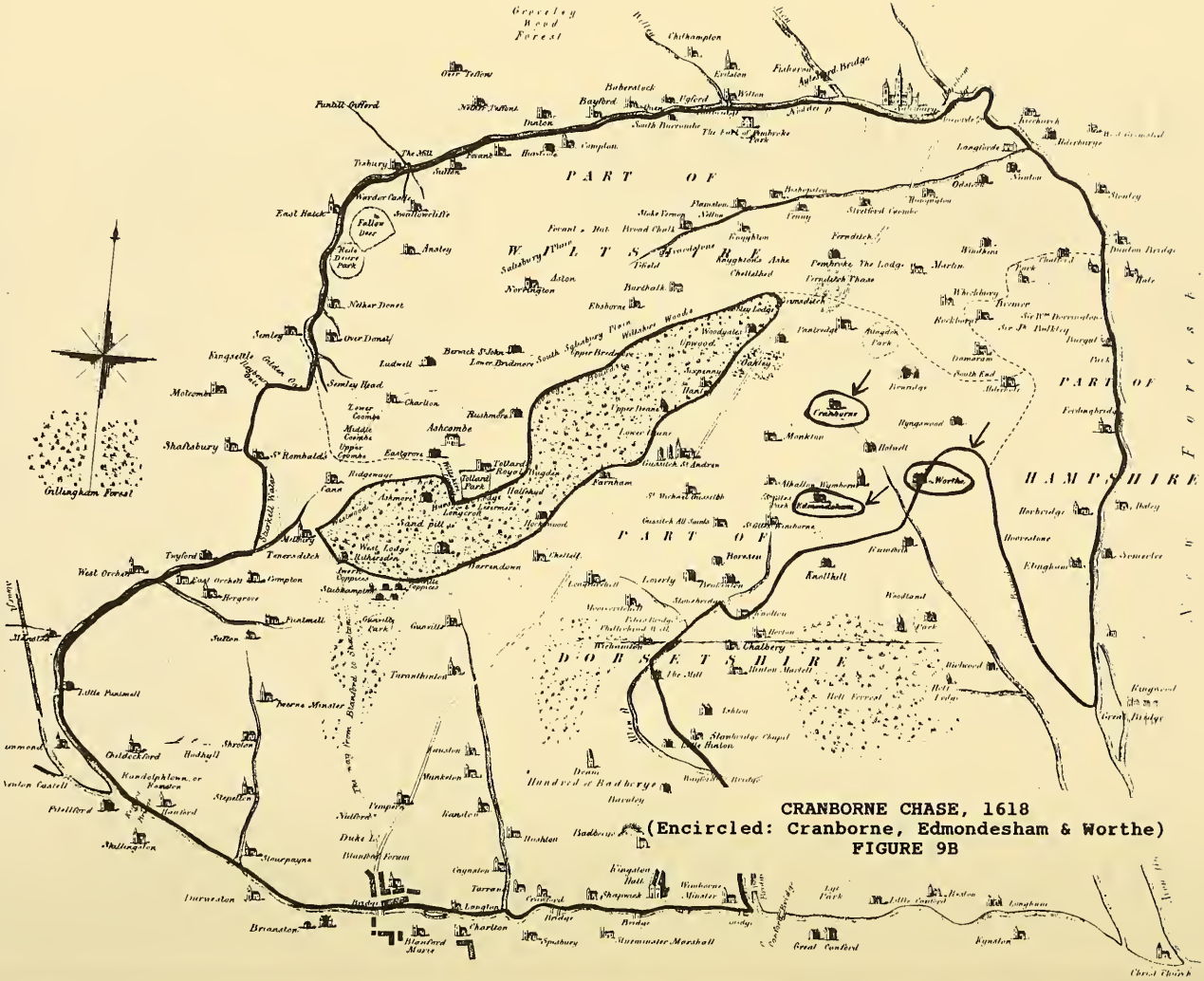
Dorset heraldry

The Dorset group is associated with both the crest(oak tree and pierced dragon) and the shield "azure, a fess argent, debruised by a bend gules;" whereas the Warwick group is associated with the shield, "sable, a cross flory argent between twelve billets of the second." Both are listed the the "General Armory"(B57) and shown in appendix 8.4.

The earliest known heraldic ancestor in Dorset was Sir Jeffrey le Ireys. The crescent on his shield was a cadency mark which showed that he was the second oldest brother.

Philip le Ireys in Dorset

Philip le Ireys owned lands in Dorset about 1297, but no positive evidence can be found to link



CRANBORNE CHASE, 1618
(Encircled: Cranborne, Edmondesham & Worthe)
FIGURE 9B

Philip with either Ireys or Edmondesham. Philip was the son of Adam(C24) and had a son named John. We suspect that this John was the same John Iryssh of 1330 mentioned by Hutchins.

Robert & Anthony le Ireys

Several prominent members of the Irish family lived in Dorsetshire during the 14th-15th centuries, for example Robert and Anthony le Ireys. Ax 9.4 is the will of Anthony le Ireys. Two hundred years elapsed between Philip and Anthony. Maybe they are related; but no further effort of research in this 200-year gap has been made, since John's ancestors are not involved. Ax 9.5 is a chronology of Dorset.

Ireys family in Devon

The IGI shows a large Irish family contingent in Devon. Mention is made here to Devon because we cannot overlook the theory that John's ancestors migrated from Devon to Somerset. See figure 1A for geographical orientation. Ax 9.6 is a chronology of Devon.

Cornwall

An even larger Irish family contingent was concentrated in Cornwall. Further discussion of this theory in regard to Cornwall is considered superfluous.

CHAPTER 10

IRISH IN PALIMPSEST

Palimpsest explained

"Palimpsest," according to Webster, is a "writing material (as parchment or tablet) used one or more times after earlier writing has been erased," derived from Latin "palimpsestus" meaning "scraped again." A civilization or culture in palimpsest, therefore, is one that has in the past been infiltrated and slowly replaced by another culture; then, the process being repeated many (say several hundred) years later with still another culture. Each replacement obliterates all but a smattering of the former culture. After several cycles of this evolution, the existing culture has become flavored by so many traces of previous cultures that an undefinable melange exists, leaving undetectable any one of the earlier cultures per se.

Various ancestral theories

In review of the evolvement of our ancestral theories prior to 16th century Somerset, four plausible possibilities are:

(1) an evolvement from Warwickshire through the progenitor, Thomas Fitz-Lucian le Ireys, from "Donnore", probably Meath County, Ireland, early 13th century. "Baro de Donnore in Ultronia, infra reg. Hib"(D40) was located in the Barony of Lower Duleek, Ireland, two miles WSW from Drogheda. Hugh de Lacy established a manor at Duleek c.1180. Ancestors of Thomas le Ireys in Ireland before 1200 have not been found. Thomas may have descended from a Knight of William I assigned to Ireland sometime after the Conquest, or from one of the early inhabitants of Ireland, such as the Celts or the Vikings.

(2) a migration from a neighboring county such as Dorset or Devon to the Irish family seat in Somerset, or within Somerset itself. The Vikings could have been the progenitors. If Ireys once existed in Dorset in the twelfth century, the ancestral link could have passed through there.

(3) a progenitor of any ethnic group imaginable. The enormity of possible combinations boggles the mind, which is further expressed in the sobriquet "Irish in palimpsest."

(4) Any person who came from Ireland, unrelated to all above.

The best ancestral theory is that the earliest Irish progenitor in England was Jeffrey le Ireys(1150), as shown in figure 8C. Jeffrey's ancestors could not be determined.

A distinction should be made here between "progenitor" and "ancestor." By definition, a progenitor is a biological ancestor in the direct line whereas an ancestor may be more remote.

The Irish family in palimpsest is one way to envision John's heritage. Anyone from Ireland might be named: Irish, Ireys, Irreys, Ireis, Irisch, Yreys, Yrisshe, Irissh, Iryshe, Irishe, and many more variants. People with these names could be unrelated and could crop up anytime at anyplace in England. The same person's name was often spelled differently. In the Harleian description(H35) Philip's name is spelled two different ways in the same paragraph: Irreys and Yreys. Ax 10.1 shows examples of the many Irish surnames in England.

While conducting this research, any reference found to the name Irish(I/I) was extracted in hopes of later linking it to the family. The "miscellaneous chronology"(ax 10.2) is a listing of all Irishes found in England except Somerset, Warwick, Dorset, and Devon Counties (which have

separate chronologies). Obviously there were many more not listed, especially in Cornwall and Yorkshire. The persons listed are not necessarily related to John, but this chronology may be valuable to some researcher at a later date.

Peter Irish, tailor of Edward I

A good example of a "miscellaneous type" is Peter Irish (c.1258-1323) from Brotherton, Yorkshire, son of Reginald(C4A.1:1272). Philip, the Knight of Edward I(1272-1307), and Peter were contemporaries, but no relationship has been found or suspected.

Maybe one day a relationship to Philip will be found. During 1286-89, Peter was the tailor to the daughters of King Edward I. An example of Latin is shown in figure 10A.

In 1296 Peter was appointed by Isabella, wife of John de Vescy, to substitute for the King's tailor. Why Isabella had this authority is unknown. From this entry we assume that Peter reached the position of Royal Tailor of Edward I.

Other events in Peter's life in London:

- 1302: dispute over a demolished wall on his property;
- 1309: complaint against Roger le Mineter;
- 1320: Peter was pardoned in the death of a man, judged self-defense.

Barnard Castle and John le Ireys

Barnard Castle, 6.75 acres, was a town and a castle in Durham County. It was founded by and named after Barnard Baliol, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The castle was transferred by Edward I (1271-1307) to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It remained for five generations with the Beauchamps, then passed back to the Crown. It was inhabited by Richard III.

VIGNETTES OF PETER IRISH
(Ref: B60:213)

Latin Excerpt:

Et Petro le Irreys cissori filiarum regis pro xxviii duodenis de botunz argenti, laschettis de serico, una spoungia, uno cocliari de ferro pro cera de pannis spoliand(a), vj paribus de braciis ad saccos xii duodenis anellorum et cordis ad curtinas pro tribus filiabus regis, ii duodenis cyrothecarum et x paribus sotularium emptis de novo ad opus domine Alianore filie regis a xii die Augusti quo die rex venit in Angliam usque xix diem Novembris et per viii dies sequentes cum cariago conducto pro pannis eiusdem cariandis et salvia empta et aliis minutis una cum expensis oris dicti Petri per iii dies per quos ivit apud Lond pro robis eiusdem querendis percipienti per diem iiii d. ob., xxxiii s. ix d. ob.

Translation:

Four pence per diem plus 33 shillings and 9 pence is owed to Peter le Irreys, tailor of the king's daughters, for: 28 dozen silver buttons, silk lace, a sponge, an iron shell for a horn to hold clothes, six pairs of trousers, 12 dozen rings and yarn for curtains (for the three daughters of the king), two dozen gloves, ten pairs of brand new shoes for the use of mistress Elinor, daughter of the king, from the 12th of August when the king arrives in England to the 19th of November and for the seven days following. Along with his carriage for transporting the clothes and for sage purchased and other odds and ends for the expense of the aforementioned Peter for the three days when he went to London for getting his clothes.

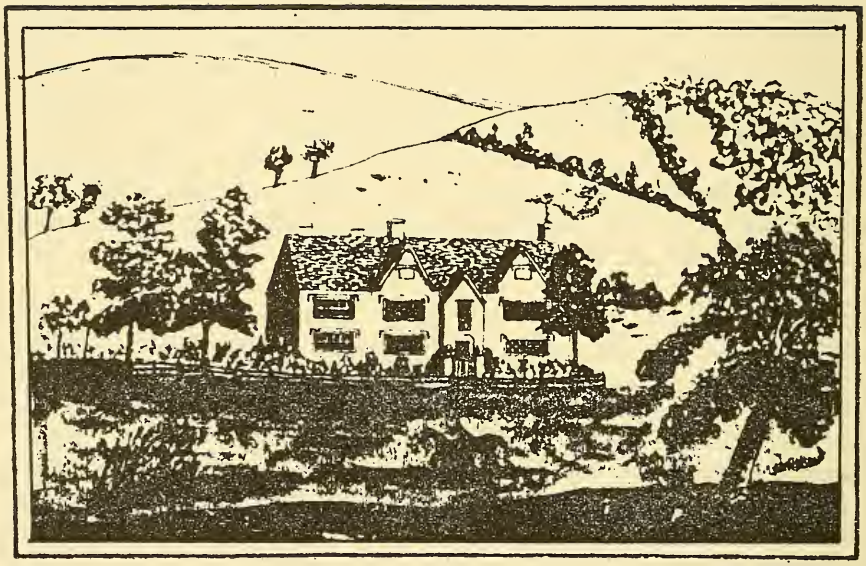
VIGNETTES OF PETER IRISH
FIGURE 10A

(1483-1485), and eventually passed to an ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland. The castle figures in Sir Walter Scott's poem "Rokeby," and gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the Duke of Cleveland(W46).

In 1325, Edward II commissioned John le Irreys as ward of Barnard Castle (R30). John le Irreys was a "turbulent mercenary," one of the several Irish captains enlisted by Edward II for service against the Scots during the wars of Scottish Independence(1296-1328). Several complaints were made against him in 1314-15 for lawless violence, including plundering the countryside surrounding Bamburgh Castle and the abduction of Sir Robert de Clifford's widow. By that act he had finally overstepped his bounds and was forced to seek sanctuary at Tynemouth Abbey (Northumberland) in 1316-17(R30.1:362a).

Several entries in ax 10.2 for a John le Ireys can be found during 1315-1360, but genealogical identity remains unsubstantiated. One John le Irreys (c.1295) was at Barnard Castle, Durham in 1325. One John Iryssh (chapter 9) was in Edmondesham in 1330. Also, one John le Ireys, Philip's son, in 1361 sold Estcranemere in Somerset to Thomas de la Bere for 100 marks of silver. Philip's son John was thus placed in the Somerset neighborhood in 1361.

Here is the final challenge for the reader who would like to continue this research. "Close the 120 year gap between John le Ireys(1361) and William of Yatton(1480)." The author would enthusiastically volunteer to be a focal point for such research, and lifetime permitting, would publish a supplement provided to the owners of this book.



TOWERHEAD HOUSE
(JUST EAST OF BANWELL, SOMERSET)

APPENDICES

Secretary Hand: 1571

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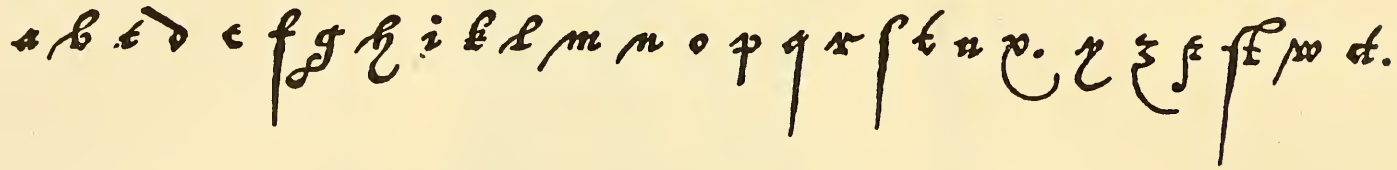

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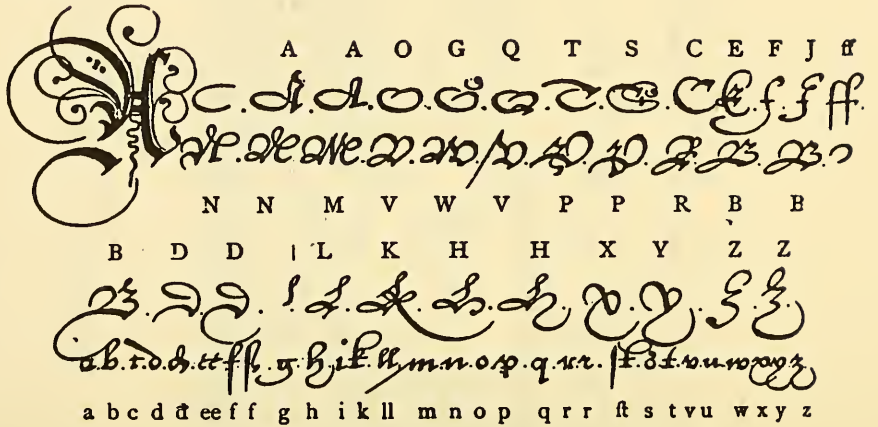

TO TRANSLATE JOHN'S INDENTURE
(SEE AX 1.6)

LIST OF APPENDICES

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1.2 Pedigree of "Irishe." (H25.11:60 & H32)

1.3 Wills of Somerset Irishes. (B55.1-6)

1.4 Pedigrees of Somerset Irishes. (B55 & H25)

1.5 Pedigree of Avery. (H25.11:13)

1.6 John's original indenture. (B54 & I1)

2.1 Higginson fleet of 1629. (B10, P22, & R5)

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8.1 Mini-history of Gr.Britain, 1066-1640. (V30)

8.2 Map of Warwick. (V30)

8.3 Warwickshire chronology and marriages. (V5)

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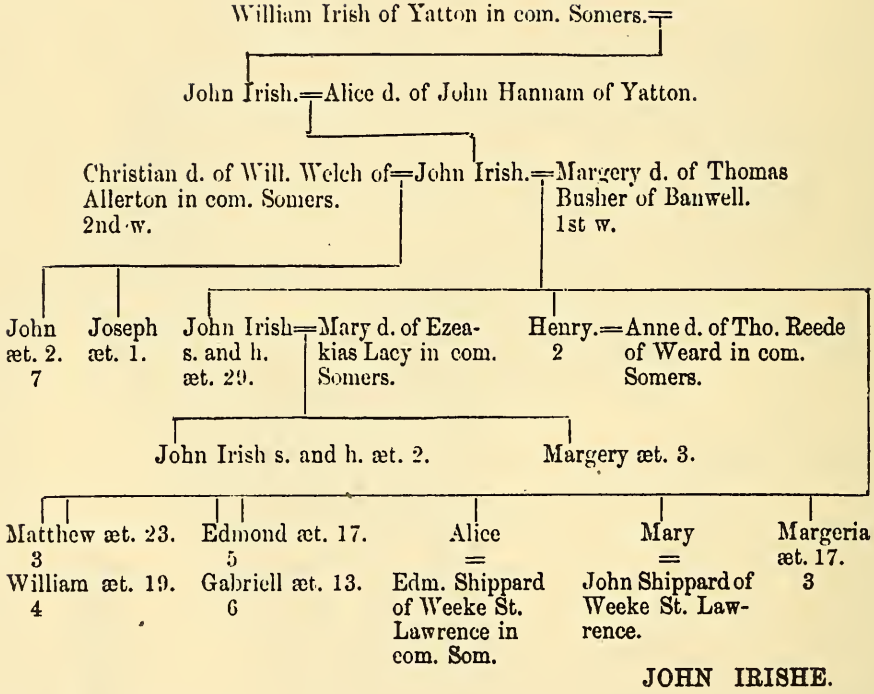
10.1 Irish surnames in England. (E70)

10.2 Miscellaneous chronology and marriages. (V5)

SOMERSET BEFORE 1974
APPENDIX 1.1

Irishe.



JOHN IRISHE.

PEDIGREE OF IRISHE
APPENDIX 1.2

1. WILLIAM HANNAM of Hewish, Yatton, Somerset, Gent. Will dated Nov. 14, 1611; proved Sep. 18, 1612 by John Hannam. (75 Fenner.) Poor of Yatton & Kingston Seamore, 20/. To Mary & Joseph, children of John Badman, dec, £40. Mary and Catherine Waull, children of John and Ursula Waull, dec. William, son of John Hannam, my son. John & Frideswith, child of ditto. My son Henry Hannam. Residue to my son John. John Irish, of Congersbury, & John Wornell, of Yatton, overseers.(1:10)

2. ISABEL CADE, of Congresbury, Somerset. Will dated Dec. 16, 1576, proved July 5, 1577. (28 Daughtry.) My daughter Isabel Bysse, & her son Thomas. My daughter Joan Hannan, £10. My daughter Mary Watts, £10. My daughter Ursula Irish. Residue of my goods to my son John Irish, Exor. (1:40)

3. JOHN IRISH, of Wells, Somerset, bachelor, dec. Admon. May 10, 1633, to his brother Matthew Irish.(2:30)

4. EDMUND IRISH, of Banwell, Somerset, dec. Admon. Dec. 22, 1633, to his relict Martha Irish.(2:30)

5. ADRIAN BOWER of Wells, Somerset, gent. Will dated Apr. 22, 1644, proved Oct. 7, 1646. (136 & 148 Twisse.) To be buried near my father in St. Andrews Church. My father in law John Bradford Bond of £200, which William Bower borrowed of me. My daughter Catherine, £160, and her mother's apparel, &c. My daughter Nan, £20. My son Thomas Bower(a minor), Exor. My brother Matthew Irish.(2:55)

6. WILLIAM IRISH, of Banwell, Somerset, dec. Admon. Apr.21, 1627, to his father John Irish.(2:55)

7. JOHN IRISH the elder, of Tower Head, Banwell, Somerset, gent. Will dated Feb. 20, 1627, proved May 21, 1628, by his son Matthew Irish. (47 Barrington) To my wife Christian my mansion of Towerhead, &c, which I purchased of Sir Robert Gorges, Kt, for the term of years unexpired, remainder to my youngest son John Irish. My sons Gabriel, Joseph, George, & John. Lands in Kingston Seymour which I purchased of John Poulett, now Lord Poulett. My son Edmund. My daughter Margery, £100. My son Matthew Irish. Children of my daughter Alice Sheppard. My daughter Mary Sheppard. My brother William Irish. My son John & Mary his wife.
Editors note: Christian Irish was daughter of James Avery, of Mells.(3:60) In another reference she was referred to as the daughter of William Welsh of Allerton.(2:70)

8. Not used.

9. JAMES IRISH of Congersbury, Somerset, gent. Will dated Apr. 3, 1650, proved Feb. 4, 1651-2 by Elizabeth the relict. (34 Bowyer.) My son Henry. My daughters Sarah & Elizabeth. Jointure of my wife Elizabeth. My son John Irish, farm house & 52 acres. My son & heir Matthew Irish. My brother Arthur Irish, & my two sisters, 2/6 each. Residue to my wife Elizabeth, Exix.(2:71)

10. JOHN RYTHERDON, of Thorne St. Margaret, Somerset, gent. Will dated Jan 10, 1572, proved Jan. 26, 1572, by Mary Woode. (4 Petre.) To be buried in the Chancel of the Church, near my wife(the daughter of John Irish, of Canonleigh, Devon). William Rytherdon, my son & heir. To Joan Wakeham, £10. To every of the children of Mary Woodall, £3. To the children of William Rytherdon, £3. I forgive to Trystram Ritherden the debt he owes me. Poor of Wellington & Milverton, 5/. To Roger Rytherdon, my son, two heifers, my best coate, & my grograyne dublett. To William Rytherdon the £19 which he oweth me for wool, &c. Residue to my daughter Mary Woode, Exix. My friends Nicholas Bluett, of Cottay, John Wood the

elder, esq, & William Bluett, gent, Supervisors.(2:77)

11. JACOB AVERY, of Mells, Somerset, gent. Will dated Jan. 23, 1642, proved 16 Feb., 1645-6 by Samuel & Benjamin Avery. (14 Twisse.) I am seised of lands in Banwell & Congersbury, to me & my heirs, these & all my house hold stuff I leave to my son Joseph, except nine acres in Banwell to my son Samuel. My daughter Christian Irish. My grandchild Matthew Irish. My daughter Hanna, wife of Thomas Newman. My grandchild Joseph Avery. My son Benjamin. Hester Vigor, wife of John Vigor, my grandchild. My grandchild Elizabeth Emerye. Samuel, son of John Vigor.(3:62)

12. JOHN BULMAN of Congresbury, Somerset, Gent. Will dated Dec 9, 1593, proved March 12, 1594-5, by Judith & Ralph Wright, during minority of Bridget Bulman. (18 Scott.) My daughter Bridget, Exix. My brother Knight of Bristol, & my cousin John Irish of Congresbury Marsh, Overseers.(4:69)

13.EDMUND ROE of Cheddar, Somerset, Gent. Will dated Oct. 16, 1589, proved Nov. 4, 1595. (69 Scott.) To my son in law John Hungerford, Gent. (son & heir app to Edmund Hungerford of North Standen, co. Wilts, Esq.), my signet of gold wherein the Roobrik is graven, which I do usually wear. My daughter Margaret Hungerford. My daughter Frances Lancaster. Residue to Ann Hungerford (daughter of My step daughter Marg), Exix. My brother in law Edmund Hungerford, & my son in law John Irish of Congresbury, Overseer. My manors of Cheddar & Winford. Other lands in many parishes (named). My village of Batcombe. If I have no issue male, half to my daughter Frances Lancaster & to her son John Lancaster, in default, remainder to my younger daughter Margaret Hungerford and Edmund Hungerford, her first born. Remainder to my cousin Thomas Roe, son and heir of Nicholas Roe of Glastonbury, dec, then to Thomas Roe, son and heir of John Roe, late of Walton, Somerset. (4:69)

14. HENRY IRISH, of Congersbury, Somerset. Will dated May 4, 1563, proved Aug. 7, 1567, by Isabel the relict. (24 Stonarde.) To Isabell Bisse, £20. My daughter Mary Irishe. My son John. My brother John. My wife Isabel.(4:21)

15. MATTHEW IRISH, late of Yatton, Somerset, dec. Admon. Sep. 4, 1567, to his relict Margaret Irish.(4:21)

16. JOHN IRISH of West Hyshe, Yatton, Somerset, Yeoman. Will dated Dec. 10, 1570, proved Feb. 7, 1570/1, by the Exors (2 Holney.) My wife Edith, 200 marks. John Allen, my daughter's son, 20 acres in Kingston Seymour, which I purchased of John Bulbeck, gent. William Allen, his father. John Yong, my daughter's son, £25. To her children, Richard, Elisabeth, & Lettice, £25 each. Jamet Avery, my daughter's son, £40. William Avery, his brother. My godson John Horte, £318.8, which remains as a debt in Sir George Norton's hands. Margaret Kene, my goddaughter, £5, which remains in her father's hands. John Hollister, my son in law, Edith Hollister, his daughter, & Joyce, his wife. William Simson & Katherine, his wife. My friends. Thomas Kene, William Warre, & John Irish, of St. George's, Overseers. Exors, William Avery & William Simson, my son in law. (4:21 & 4:22)

17. Not used.

18. WILLIAM IRISH, of Yatton, Somerset, dec. Admon. Oct. 21, 1577, to William Avery, of Congresbury, Yeoman, & William Irish, uncle of Agnes Irish, daughter of the dec, during her minority. (4:22)

19. EDITH IRISH, of Yatton, Somerset, widow, dec. Admon. May 16, 1579, to her daughters, Agnes Avery & Joyce Bytfield. Another grant Jan. 27, 1579/80, to Catherine Seman, daughter of the dec, with Agnes Avery & Joyce Bytfield. (4:22)

20. WILLIAM IRISH, of Yatton, Somerset, dec. Admon, Nov. 29, 1591, to his daughter Agnes Irish

alias Tyrrey, by Francis Tyrrey, her husband.(4:22)

21. ALICE IRISH, of Banwell, Somerset, dec. Admon. June 3, 1592, to her son John Irish.(4:22)

22. GEORGE IRISH, of Churchill, Somerset, Yeoman. Will dated Nov. 14, 1679, proved Sep. 24, 1681, by the three daughters. (130 North.) To be buried in Banwell Churchyard. My son George Irish, lands in Rollstone, purchased of Edmund Ludlowe & George How, esq, then to my son John. My daughters, Christian, Ann & Frances. My granddaughter Frances Tucker, my silver gilt boll. My sister Joane Irish, & my cousin Ann Martin, 20/ for rings. Poor of Banwell, 50/. My daughter Christian Tucker. My daughter Ann Irish, my oak chest in the Hall Chamber at Langford. My friend Mr. Richard Hickes, of Wells, my cousin Matthew Irish, of Wells, & Mr. William Shalmer, of Winscombe, Overseers.(4:22)

23. MATTHEW IRISH, the elder, of Banwell, Somerset, gent. Will dated Aug. 30, 1665, proved May 28, 1666, by his son Joseph Irish. (80 Mico.) My wife Joane. My son John, & his sons John & Samuel. My son Matthew, & his sons Matthew & Joseph, & his daughter Elisabeth. My son George. My daughter Mary Irish, £150. My daughter Joan, wife of Samuel Sisso. My daughter Jane Irish. (4:22)

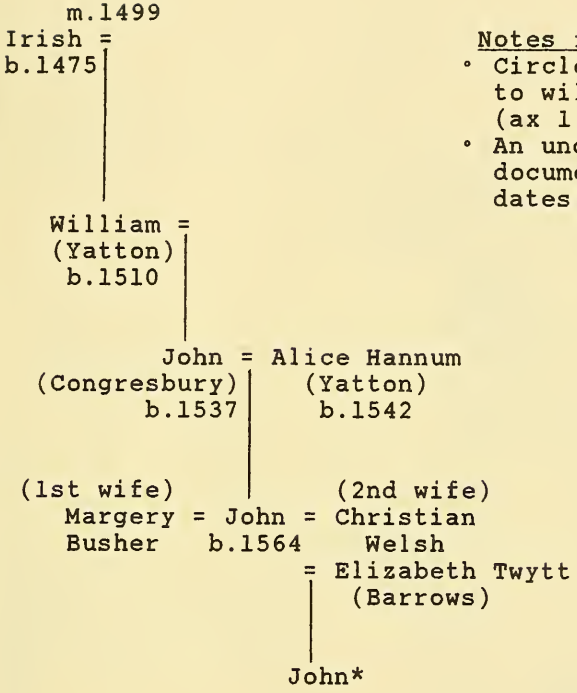
24. JOHN IRISH, of Wells, Somerset, gent. Will dated Dec. 17, 1701, proved Feb. 20, 1701/2 by Elisabeth Irish, the relict. (24 Herne.) My now wife Elisabeth. My Cole works at High Littleton. My dwelling at Wells, in possession of my nephew Edmund Irish. My daughters Grizell & Elisabeth. Copyhold tenement in Sandford, in Winchcombe, co. Somerset. Land in Wells, purchased of William Sandes, esq. Lands in Cameley, held of Preston Hippesley, esq. Lands at Westbury, Godney, & Banwell, Somerset. My daughters under 18. My niece Theophila, now wife of Thomas Walter, esq. (4:22)

25. MATTHEW IRISH, of Wells, Somerset, gent. Will dated Mar. 4, 1695, proved June 3, 1706, by his son Matthew Irish. (129 Eedes.) Lands in Banwell to my son John. His three children. My daughter Joan, wife of Benjamin Wyett, woollen draper of Wells. Their daughter Elisabeth Wyett. My daughter Jane, wife of John Edghill, of Wells, Clothier, & their four children. My grandson Joseph Irish, £5. Matthew & Elisabeth, children of my son Matthew Irish. (4:22)

26. ELLENA ALS. ELEANORA BRETT, alias IRISHE, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, widow. Admon. May 22, 1639, to Henry Irish, brother.
(5:5)

WILLS OF THE SOMERSET IRISHES
APPENDIX 1.3

PEDIGREE IRISH
SIMPLIFIED



Notes for appendix 1.4:

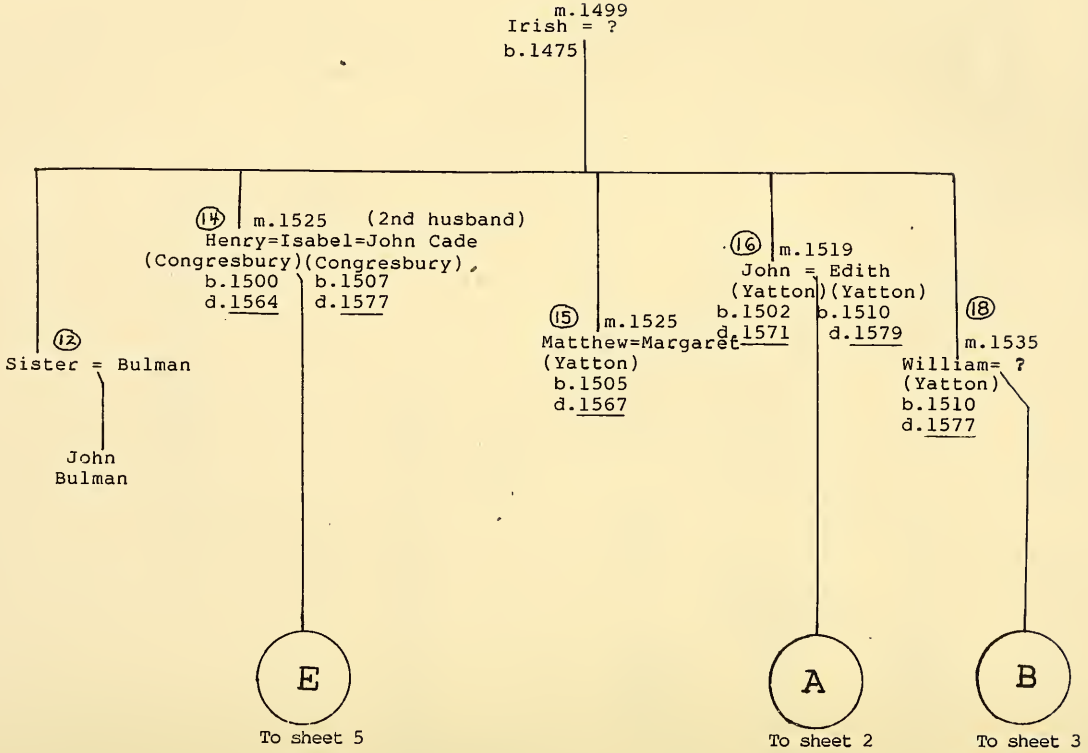
- Circled numbers refer to will numbers (ax 1.3).
- An underlined date is documented. All other dates are estimates.

*Came to America in 1629

Sheet Zero (0)

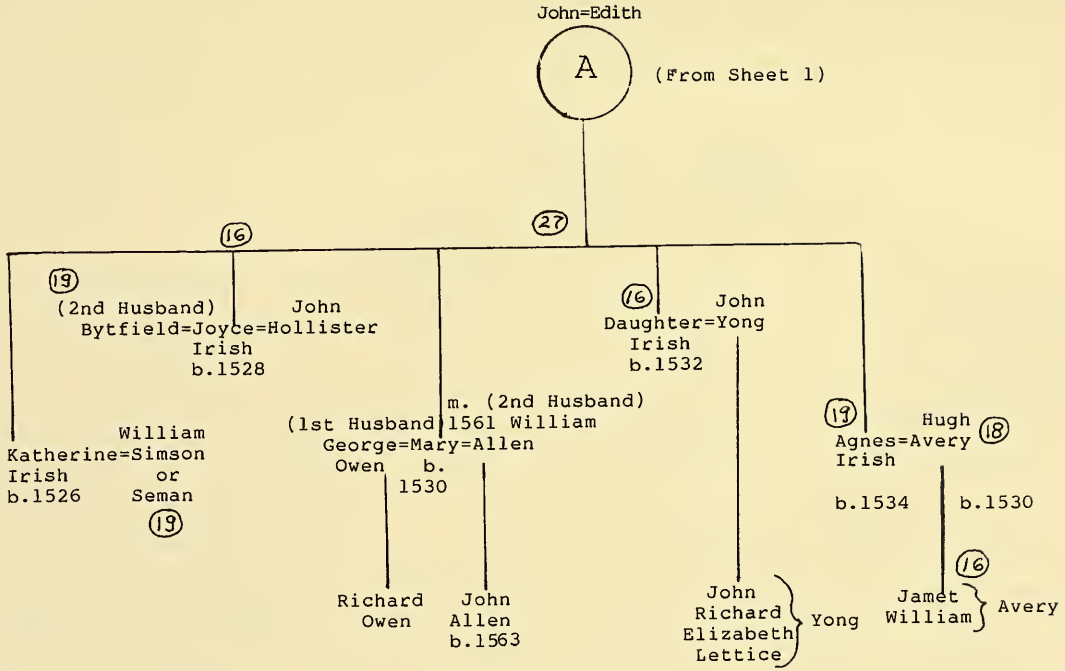
PEDIGREE IRISH SIMPLIFIED
APPENDIX 1.4

PEDIGREE IRISH



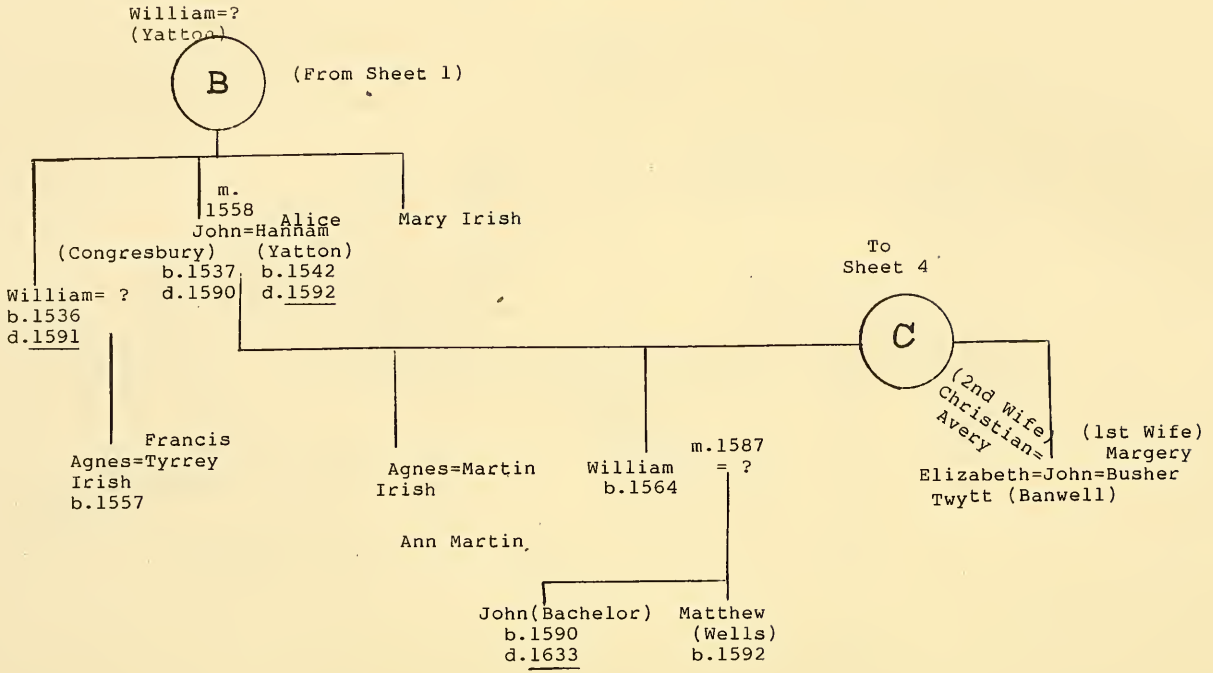
APPENDIX 1.4

PEDIGREE IRISH



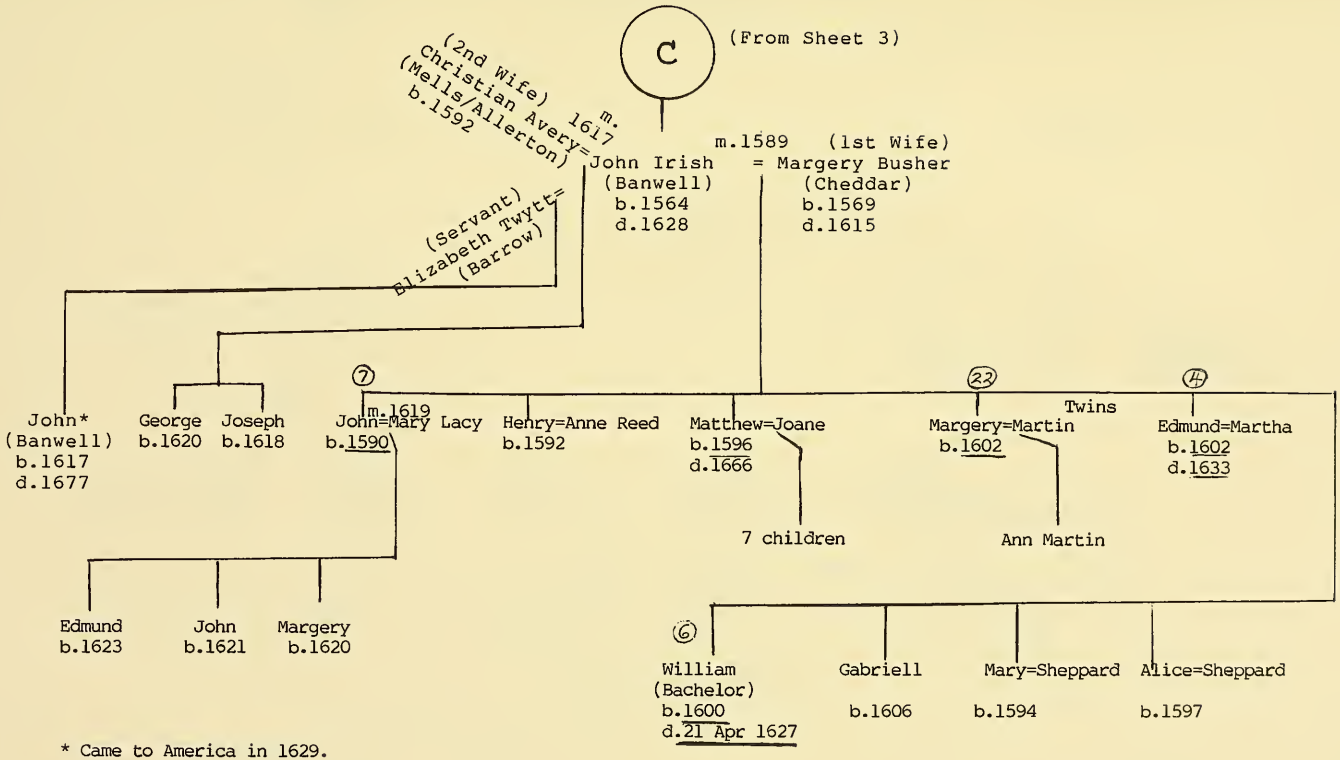
APPENDIX 1.4

PEDIGREE IRISH



APPENDIX 1.4

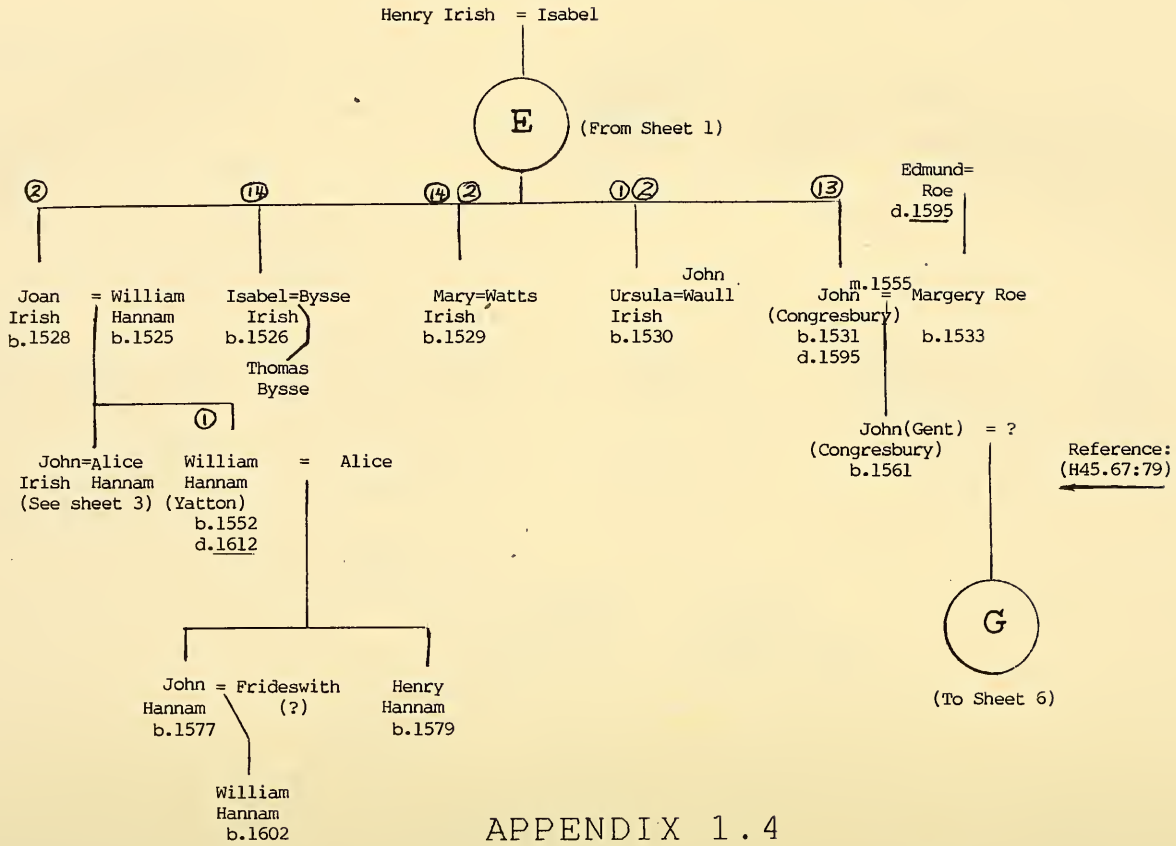
PEDIGREE IRISH



* Came to America in 1629.

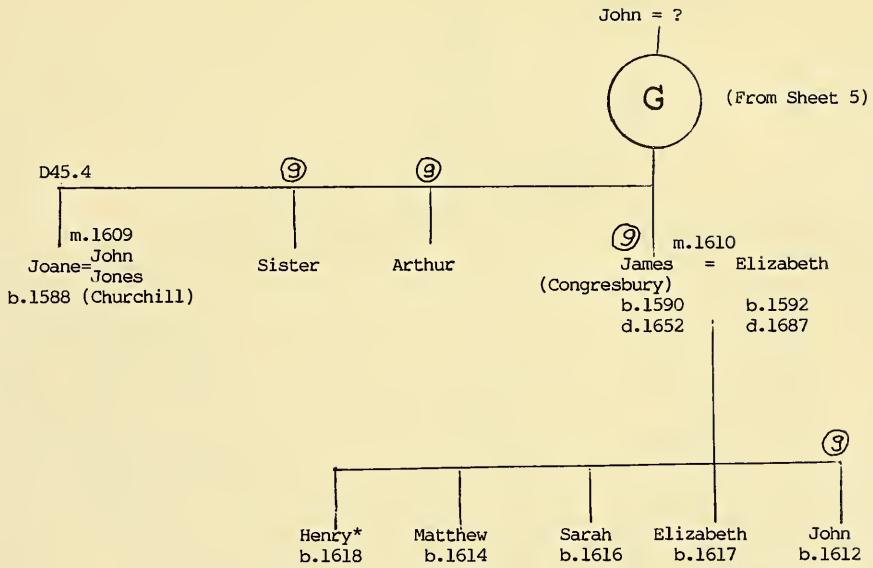
APPENDIX 1.4

PEDIGREE IRISH



APPENDIX 1.4

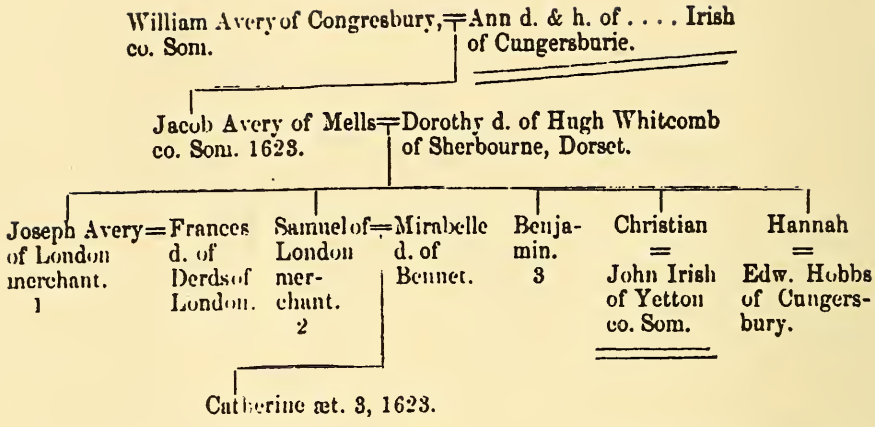
PEDIGREE IRISH



* On Bonaventure; Arrived Virginia 2 January 1634.

APPENDIX 1.4

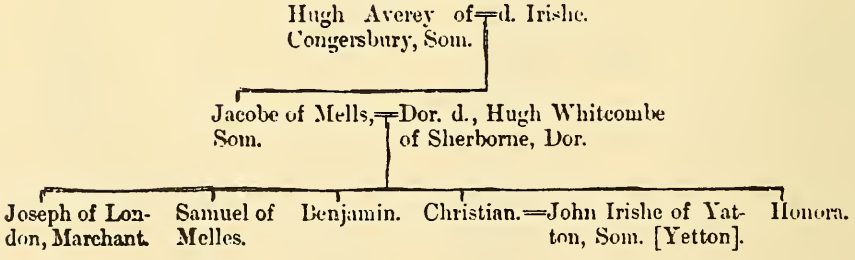
Avery.



BENJAMIN AVERY.

Avery

Of Mells.



PEDIGREE OF AVERY
APPENDIX 1.5

And Mary the Crown of England Scotland France & Ireland King
and Queen Defenders of the faith &c:

Signed Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of these witnesses

Henry Webb
William Peabodie

John Frish [seal]
her
Rebecca R Frish [seal]
mark

The above Named John Frish & Rebecca Frish
acknowledged this Instrument above written to
be their Act and Deed this tenth Day of May
1694 before Joseph Church Justice of the peace
for the County of Bristoll

Thus Entered & Recorded July 12: 1697 by John Cary Recorder

This Indenture Made the Twentyeth day of Aprill Anno Domini 1629 and
in the fifth year of the Reigne of our Soveraign Lord Charles by the
Grace of God King of England Scotland France & Ireland Defender of the
faith &c: Between John Frish of the parish of [illegible] in the County of Sumersett
Laborer on the one part and Timothy Hatherly of the parish of St [illegible] in Southwark
in the County Surry Feltmaker on the other part Witnesseth that the said John Frish
for the Consideration here under mentioned Hath Covenanted promised & Granted
and by these presents doth Covenant promise & Grant to and with the said Timothy
Hatherly his Executors & Assignes by these presents that he the said John Frish
shall & will well & truely faithfully and Honestly Dwell serve Remaine and
abide with the said Timothy Hatherly or his Assignes at the towne of plimoth called New Eng-
land, from the Day of the Date of these presents, unto the end & terme of Five yeares from
thence next Ensuing and fully to be compleate & Ended During which terme the said John Frish
hereby Covenanteth to do keep & obey the precepts & Commandments lawfull of the said
Timothy Hatherley or his Assignes his master (being lawfull & Honest) and not Unlawfully to
Depart Goe or Absent himselfe from & out of his [illegible] or [illegible]
Do any untruth falsehood or Deceipts unto him or them at any time or times during the said
terme In regard & Consideration of which true & faithfull service in forme aforesaid to be had & done
He the said Timothy Hatherley for himselfe his Executors and Assignes Covenanteth & Granteth to &
with the said John Frish by these presents That the the said Timothy Hatherly or his Assignes
shall & will, not only find & provide to & for the said John Frish Competent & Sufficient [illegible]
Drink Lodging washing & [illegible] [illegible] but allso pay give and allow or
Cause to be be payd given & allowed unto the said John Frish for Every yeares service
the sum of Five pounds of lawfull money yearly to be payd forth in the Name of
his Sallary or wages and at the End of said terme of Five yeares Shall give
and Allow to the said John Twelve Bushells of that Country wheate Corne and
five & Twenty acres of land in the same Country In witness whereof the said
partys to these presents Indentures [illegible] Sundrily have sett their hand & seales
the day & year first above written

Sealed & Delivered the
presents off Robt [illegible] Sen:

John [mark] Frish his mark

Entered & Recorded July 12: 1697 By John Cary Recorder

JOHN'S ORIGINAL INDENTURE CONTRACT
APPENDIX 1.6

TRANSLATION OF JOHN'S INDENTURE

And Mary the Second of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King and Queen Defenders of the Faith, etc:

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of these witnesses: John Irish (seale)
her

George Webb
William Pabodie

Rebecca R. Irish
marke (seale)

The above named John Irish and Rebecca Irish acknowledged this instrument above written to be their act and deed this tenth day of May, 1694 before Joseph Church, Justice of the Peace for the County of Bristol.

Thus entered and recorded on July 12, 1697 by John Cary, Recorder.

This Indenture made the twentieth day of April Anno Domini 1629 and in the fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc. Between John Irish of the parish of Clisdon in the County of Somerset, laborer on the one part, and Timothy Hatherly, St. Olaves Parish, Southwarke Surry County, feltmaker on the other part witnesseth the said John Irish for the consideration here said or mentioned hath covenanted promised and granted and by these presents doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said Timothy Hatherly, his executors, or assignes by these presents that he, the said John Irish, shall and will well and truely, faithfully and honestly dwell, serve remain and abide with the said Timothy Hatherly or his assignes at the town of Plimoth called New England, from the day of the date of these presents unto the end and term of five years from thence next ensueing and fully to be complete and endorse during this term, the said John Irish hereby covenanteth to do, keep and obey the precepts and commandments whatsoever of the said

Timothy Hatherly or his assignes his master(being lawful and honest), and not unlawfully to depart. Go or absent himself from and out of his duties or service or committ, use, practise or do any untruth, falsehood or deceit him or them at any time or times during the aforesaid term. In regard and consideration of which true & faithful service in form aforesaid to be made and done He, the said Timothy Hatherly for himself, his executors and assignes covenanteth & granteth to & with the said John Irish by these presents, that the said Timothy Hatherly or his assignes shall and will, not only find and provide to and for the said John Irish, competent and sufficient meat drink lodging, washing, and ironing during the said terme. But also pay, give and allow or cause to be paid, given and allowed unto the said John Irish for every year's service the sum of five pounds of lawful money yearly to be paid for and in the name of his salary or wages and at the end of said term of five years shall give and allow to the said John Irish twelve bushels of that country's wheat, corn, and twenty-five acres of land in the same country. In witness whereof these presents the said parties to these presents indentures (scribble) sundrily have sett their hand and seales the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered the Marke
Presents Officer Robert Windsor, Scr. John * Irish Seale
(Scribe)
Entered and Recorded July 12, 1697 by John Cary, Recorder

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* Author's note:
John's "marke" on the original resembles a capital "V"; Rebecca's a capital "R." This suggests that they were incapable of writing their signatures. The actual deed was written in the hand of the recording secretary.

TRANSLATION OF JOHN'S INDENTURE
APPENDIX 1.6

HIGGINSON FLEET OF 1629
YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT TO SALEM, MASSASHUSETTS
(B10, P22 & R5)

Ship	Master	Departed/Arrived	Notes:
Bonaventure	Thomas Cox	4 May/23 June	(1)
Talbot	Thomas Beecher	11 May/29 June	(2)
Lyon's Whelp	John Gibbs	11 May/29 June	(3)
Mayflower II	William Peirse		(4)
Four Sisters	Roger Harman		
Pilgrim	William Woolrige		

Notes:

(1) Geo. Bonaventure: 300 tons; crew 30. 20 pieces of ordnance; brought 52 planters, and Rev. Samuel Skelton, wife Suzanna & 3 children; Samuel & Alice Sharpe; Thomas Graves, wife & 3 children. The Bonaventure is the same ship that carried Henry Irish to Virginia in 1634. (See ax 1.4, sheet 6).

(2) Talbot: 300 tons, crew 30. 19 pieces of ordnance; brought 100 planters, and Reverend Francis Higginson, wife Anne & 9 children; Reverend Ralph Smith; John Black.

(3) Lyon's Whelp: 120 tons. Brought about 40 planters from the Counties of Dorset & Somerset; also 6 fishermen from Dorchester. Passengers included: Ralph Sprague, wife Joanna & Dodge; Hugh Tillie; William Eads; Francis Webb; William Royal; Thomas Brand; Thomas Minor; Francis Bright, wife & 2 children.

(4) Mayflower II, Four Sisters & Pilgrim: Dates of voyage and passengers conflict among references. These voyages do not concern John. Note that the Mayflower II is not the same ship as the original Mayflower.

HIGGINSON FLEET OF 1629
YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT TO SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

APPENDIX 2.1

COMPARISON OF VOYAGES
(Ref: M43 & P22)

	SANTA MARIA (& Pinta & Nina)	TALBOT (& Lyon's Whelp)
ORIGIN/ Date	Palos, Spain/ 3 Aug 1492	Yarmouth/ 11 May 1629
POINT OF DEPARTURE (POD)	Canary Islands 28 N./17W.	Scilly Isles 50 N./6W.
DATE OF DEPARTURE	9 Sept 1492	13 May 1629
POINT OF ARRIVAL (POA)	San Salvadore Isle 24 N./74.5W.	Salem, Mass. 42.5 N./80W.
DATE OF ARRIVAL	12 Oct 1492	29 Jun 1629
Naut. Miles/Day	4700/33 = 142	4320/47 = 91

Notes:

(1) Vessels: Santa Maria 120 tons; Pinta & Nina 60 tons. Talbot 300 tons; Lyon's Whelp 120 tons.

(2) Santa Maria's progress was assisted by favorable ocean currents plus northeast trade winds found at lower latitudes; whereby the Talbot sailed against the north Atlantic current, a component of the Gulf Stream, and against the prevailing westerlies found at higher latitudes.

(3) State-of-the-art navigation was rudimentary for Columbus in 1492, who sailed the "latitude method," e.g., "Find the latitude and run their westing." Navigation was more advanced for Beecher in 1629 who sailed the great circle course. Neither Columbus nor Beecher could calculate longitude except by dead reckoning.

COMPARISON OF VOYAGES
SANTA MARIA IN 1492; TALBOT IN 1629
APPENDIX 2.2

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE VOYAGE OF THE TALBOT AND LYON'S WHELP
YARMOUTH TO SALEM DURING 25 APR-29 JUNE 1629
(Ref: P22)

Date(1629)	Event
Sat 25 Apr	Sailed from Gravesend at 0700 hours.
Wed 6 May	Anchored at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.
Mon 11 May	Sailed from Yarmouth.
Wed 13 May	Cleared Land's End.
Thr 14 May	Easterly wind all day.
Fri 15 May	Position: 200 leagues from England.
Sun 17 May	Samuel and Mary Higginson, children of Reverend Higginson, became ill with small pox.
Tues 19 May	Mary Higginson, age 4, died of small pox. Beecher, Higginson, and another went aboard the Lyon's Whelp "to be entertained" at dinner by John Gibbs, master of the Lyon's Whelp, ships position: 5-600 miles west of Land's End.
Thr 21 May	Reverends Higginson & Smith held religious service. Seas calm all day.
Sat 23 May	Samuel Higginson recovered from small pox.
Tue 26 May	Thomas Goffe's "great dog" fell overboard.
Wed 27 May	"Terrible storm"; nearly lost the long boat overboard.
Mon 1 Jun	Some men sick from scurvy and small pox.
Thr 11 Jun	Saw "mountain of ice." Sounding was 40 fathoms, at Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In fog, the two ships were lost from each other.
Thr 18 June	Member of crew died of small pox.

Wed 24 Jun	Mr. Blake's child died of consumption. The two ships were now in company again. Sighted Cape Sable(southern tip of Nova Scotia). Fair winds. Sighted many islands and hills.
Fri 26 Jun	Within 3 leagues of Cape Ann(just northeast of Gloucester, Massachusetts). Sailed along the coast. Saw flowers in abundance floating in the water.
Sat 27 Jun	In Salem Harbor, seven miles from head point of Cape Ann. Sent long boat ashore. Picked strawberries, gooseberries and roses.
Mon 29 Jun	Arrived Naimkecke(Salem). Governor sent a shallop to pilot ship. Entered the harbor. Saw "the George," which had arrived a week earlier.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE VOYAGE OF THE TALBOT AND LYON'S WHELP
YARMOUTH TO SALEM DURING 25 APR-29 JUNE 1629

APPENDIX 2.3

PROVISIONING LIST FOR TALBOT'S THREE MONTH VOYAGE
(ESTIMATE 100 PASSENGERS AND 35 CREW MEMBERS)
(Y10:45-46)

45 tuns beer, whereof 6 tuns 4s, and 39 tuns 6s. Malaga and Canary casks, 16s. a tun.

6 tuns water.

12 m. of bread, after 3/4 c. to a man.

22 hogsheads of beef.

40 bushels pease, a peck a man the voyage.

20 bushels oatmeal.

4 c. haberdine(salted codfish), 62 cople each c.- (each cople makes 11 pound) - and half a pound a man per day.

8 dozen pounds of candles.

2 tierces of beer vinegar.

1.5 bushels mustard seed.

20 gallons oil Gallipoli, or Majorca, two quarts a man.

2 firkins of soap.

2 rundlets Spanish wine, 10 gallons apiece.

4 thousand of billets.

10 firkins of butter.

10 c. of cheese.

20 gallons aqua-vitae.

PROVISIONING LIST FOR TALBOT'S THREE MONTH VOYAGE
(ESTIMATE FOR 100 PASSENGERS AND 35 CREW MEMBERS)

APPENDIX 2.4

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF TIMOTHY HATHERLY
AS RELATED TO JOHN (Ref: B10 & P35)

Timothy Hatherly, born c.1592 in England, was an eminent English merchant, and one of the most zealous of the adventurers in advancing the settlement of Plymouth Colony. He first came to Plymouth on the Anne in 1623, returning to London in the winter of 1624 after a fire had burned down his home. He settled at Scituate in 1632, of which place he may be considered the founder, and where he had received large land allotments. He was elected to be an assistant to the governor in 1636, and continued in that office by successive elections until 1658. At one time or another, he was the treasurer of the colony and a commissioner of the United Colonies. Mr. Hatherly was a gentleman of great intelligence and piety, and involved in most of the important colony transactions. He died at Scituate on 12 October 1666, commemorated by the monunent "The Timothy Hatherly Memorial", Scituate.

Following is a tabulation of Hatherly's activities during 1629-1634 when he was John's employer.

TABULATION: TIMOTHY HATHERLY 1629-1634

Date	Event
20 Apr 1629	John signed the contract to be Hatherly's indentured servant during 1629-1634.
Summer 1630	Hatherly voyaged to Plymouth with Isaac Allerton to inspect the colony records. Hatherly took some livestock with him to Plymouth at this time. He took the Friendship from England to Boston and then the White Angel from

	Boston to Plymouth. The White Angel ran aground on Gurnet's Nose while attempting to enter the port at Plymouth.
14 Jul 1630	Hatherly arrived at Boston on the Friendship.
c. 1 Aug 1630	Hatherly arrived at Plymouth on the White Angel.
Fall 1631	Hatherly departed Plymouth for England.
Nov 1631	Hatherly arrived in London with Allerton on the White Angel.
10 Apr 1632	The Charles departed Barnstaple with 20 passengers, 80 cows and six mares. Two of the passengers were Hatherly and his first wife, Susan; and accompanied by two servants, probably John, 15, and Ephraim Tinkham, 14.
5 Jun 1632	Charles arrived Boston(56 days of voyage). Sixty acres had been granted to Hatherly and his three London partners at Scituate, where he settled.
Fall 1632	Hatherly returned to England.
22 Feb 1633	Hatherly returned to Plymouth on the ship, William (master, William Tevore), being interested as "chief merchant" in this ship.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF TIMOTHY HATHERLY
AS RELATED TO JOHN

APPENDIX 2.5

REPORT ON THE DEATHS

OF MOSES TALBOT AND JOHN HOCKING

Plymouth PR I, f. 25.

Plymouth, 1634. This deponent [witness] saieth that upon the [word omitted] day of Aprill, John Hocking riding at ankor within our limitts above the howse, Mr. John Howland went up to him with our bark and charged the said Hocking to waye his ankors and depart, who answered he would not with foule speeches demaunding whie he spake not to them that sent him fourth. Answere was made by John Howland that the last yeare a boat was sent haveing no other busines to know whether it was theire mind that he should thus wronge us in our trade who returned answer they sent him not thether, therfore Mr. Howland tould him that hee would not suffer him to ride [at anchor].

John Hocking demaunded what he would doe, whether he would shoot. Mr. Howland answered, no, but he would put him from thence. John Hocking said and swore he would not shoot, but swore if we came abord him, he would send us [word omitted].

Thus passing by him, we came to an ankor sumthing nere his barke. Mr. Howland bid three of his men goe cutt his cable whose names weare John Irish, Thomas Savory, and William Rennoles, who presently cut one but were put by the other by the strength of the streame. Mr. Howland, seeing they could not well bring the cannow to the other cable, caled them abord and bade Moses Talbott goe with them, who accordingly went very reddily and brought the cannow to Hocking's cable.

He, being upon the deck, came with a carbine and a pistole in his hand and presently presented his peece at Thomas Savory, but the canow, with the tide, was put nere the bow of the barke which, Hocking seeing, [he] presently put his peece almost to Moyses Talbott's head. Mr. Howland, seeing, called to him desiering him not to shoot his man, but take him selfe for his mark, saying his men did but that which hee commaunded them and therfore desiered [Hocking] not to hurt any of them--if any wrong was don, it was him selfe that did it and therfore caled againe to him [Hocking] to take him for his marke saying, he stood very fayer [fair], but Hocking would not leave nor looke towards our barke, but presently shooteth Moyses in the head and presently tooke up his pistell in his hand but the Lord stayed him from doing any further hurt by a shott from our barke. Himself was presently strooke dead, being shott neere the same place in the head wher he had murderously shot Moyses.

PLYMOUTH COLONY TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING JOHN

Date	Reference	Transaction
25 Mar 1633	P24.1:10	"Mr. Hatherlies two men" were "rated for publick use: 00 18 00"(18 shillings).
2 Jan 1634	P24.1:23	The court ordered that servants authorized land by indenture would have it at Scituate or "other place where it may be useful."
4 Oct 1636	P24.1:44	The court restricted the amount of land that could be covenanted to servants at five acres.
7 Jun 1637	P24.1:60	John was on a list of 43 men who volunteered to go into the service against the Pequot Indians. Lieutenant William Holmes was elected leader of the company.
c.1638	X1	John acquired 5 acres at Stony Brook for Cushnoc services.
7 Nov 1639	P24.12:73	The Duxbury Town Council authorized William Hiller and George Pollard to buy land of John Irish and Henry Wallis at Stony Brook in order to build a grist mill on that site.
6 Jul 40	P24.1:158	William Hiller & George Pollard were granted a parcel of upland adjacent to John's land(3-4 acres north of Stony Brook for the grist mill).
5 Apr 1641	P24.2:12	The court awarded John 5 more acres of land adjacent to his original 5 acres for which he had made a covenant with Henry Wallis that the survivor would get the others land.

11 June 1641	P24.12:74	John acknowledged the exchange of & P26.1 his ten acres at Stony Brook for William Hiller's house, including the adjoining meadstead or garden "with the fruit."
5 Mar 1644	P24.2:69	The court declared that John was to have his 25 acres of land, but if it were not available, then make it known to the Governor that "they be provided for else where."
4 Mar 1647	P24.12:153	Morris Truant, John's neighbor, sold to John Washburn "all planting land lying between John Irish & John Alden, about 20 acres."
23 Mar 1649	H88:539	Contract for Bridgewater was made with the Indians whereby John was one of the 56 proprietors.
29 Sep 1658	P24.3:149	The court granted that John could search out land according to his indenture, Constant Southworth to assist.
7 Dec 1659	M20.14:91	John sold his Bridgewater land rights to Guido Bailey.
4 Jun 1661	P24.3:215-216	The court gave liberty to "first born children" to purchase land at Middleboro (which would benefit John 2 and Elias).
4 June 1661	P24.3:216	The court provided for a collective purchase of lands at Saconett for former servants, including John.
3 Jun 1662	P24.4:18	John was on a list of 24 former servants and ancient freemen; if unable to procure land at Saconett, then accommodate themselves elsewhere.
Jul 1673	W35	Petitioners, including John 2, adopted the "Articles of Association" for the division of Saconnet.
20 Dec 1673	P26.2	John and Elizabeth deeded half of their whole share of land in Saconett to their son, Elias.

10 Apr 1674	W40:18	John drew Saconett lot #16. Subsequently, John 2 became a proprietor.
5 Mar 1677	C19	John died.
28 Aug 1677	P24.3:49	The court divided John's Saconett property between John 2 and Elias.
c.1 Oct 1677	X1	Estimate of the date that Elias died.
30 Oct 1677	P24.5:247	The court declared that, providing William Witherell paid all his debts, he could administer Elias' part of the estate.
5 Mar 1678	P.5:252	The court ordered a division of the Saconett land which was bequeathed to John 2 and Elias, William Witherell to act in behalf of Elias.

PLYMOUTH COLONY TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING JOHN
APPENDIX 3.2

Richard Risley was born in England, and died in Hartford, CT in 1648; married Mary, who died c.1656. They had four children: Joseph, Benjamin, Susannah and Mary.

The English background of Richard Risley is not clear. Edwin Risley in *The Risley Family* states: "In lineage he was a Norman. In religion a Puritan. Born probably in Oxon County, Lancastershire England prior to 1615..." However, Richard's birthplace has not been verified, and his past before 1633 is a mystery. Tradition says that Richard belonged to the Risleys of Lancastershire but current research shows no connection.

Richard Risley came to Massachusetts Bay Colony on the ship "Griffin" with Reverend Thomas Hooker in 1633. "State and Church" difficulties caused the group to move to Connecticut in 1636. A treaty with the Naubuck Indians turned over a large tract of land (now the city of Hartford and adjacent towns) to the new settlers. His lands were recorded on Dec. 1639-40 in the Book of Distribution of Land.

In May 1637 he joined with other colonists to stop the Pequot Indian raids. Known as the Pequot War, the hour long battle near Groton nearly wiped out the Pequot Tribe. The name of Richard Risley appears on the "Founder's Monument," Center Churchyard, Hartford. He is the first settler named in the Hartford Times Anniversary Special, 20 Mar. 1954. Perhaps his greatest claim to a place in American history is that he took part in the adoption of the "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut" identified by historians as the first written constitution in America.

Edward Bumpus

B. England 1608; d. 1684. Arr. Mass. on the Fortune 1621; mar. Hannah 1630. Children: Joseph. On ATBA list at Marshfield in 1643 and one of the "first purchasers" of Middleboro. He was granted twenty acres of land at Duxbury in 1628; John's neighbor(B56).

Thomas Savery

B. Wiltshire, England, 1602; d. 1676; m. Ann 1624. Children: Moses, Samuel, Thomas, Mara, Anthony & Ann. On ATBA list at Plymouth in 1643. Thomas Savery was one of the four men involved in the Kennebec incident in April 1634 with John(S6).

Constant Southworth

B. Leyden, Holland 1615; d. 1679. Arr. Mass. on the White Angel 1628; m. Elizabeth Collier 1637. Children: Edward, Nathaniel, William, Mercy, Alice, Mary, Elizabeth & Priscilla. On ATBA list at Duxbury in 1643, and one of the 56 original proprietors of Bridgewater; the stepson of Governor Bradford; held important posts at Plymouth; was appointed in 1658 to help John find 25 acrés of land(W29).

Ephraim Tinkham

B. Devonshire, England, 1618; d. 1684. Arr Mass. on the Charles 1632; m. Mary Browne 1647. Children: Ephraim, Ebenezer, Peter, Helkiah, John, Mary, John, Isaac. On ATBA list at Plymouth in 1643. He was an indentured servant to Timothy Hatherly with John; later highway surveyor, selectman at Middleboro in 1675, and freeman at Plymouth. Two lots at Little Compton were owned jointly by John and Ephraim(T24).

John Washburn

B. Worcester, England, 1596; d. c.1671; m. Margery Moore 1618. Children: John, b. 1621 & Philip b.1624. Margery came over on the Elizabeth to join her husband in Plymouth in 1635; named in the assessment of taxes in 1633 and one of the freemen of Duxbury.

John Washburn and his two sons were on the ATBA list in 1643. He and his son John were original proprietors of Bridgewater, and along with Philip became residents and settlers in South Bridgewater about 1666.

John Washburn Jr. m. Elizabeth Mitchell. They had eleven children, including John 3 Washburn(D1).

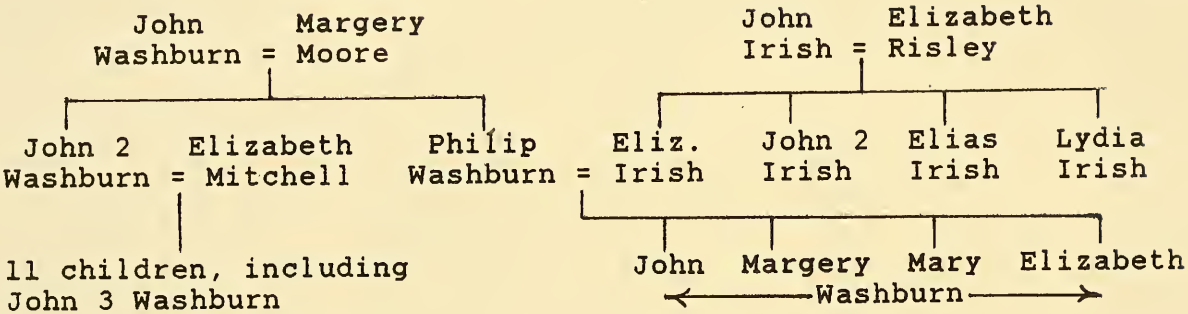
Philip, 46, m. Elizabeth Irish, 31(John's dau, Elizabeth 2) in 1670. They had four children, Margery, Mary, Elizabeth, and John Washburn, Jr., born c.1672(M20 15:247). It was this John Washburn, Jr. who sold 20 acres of John's Duxbury land ("Irish Orchard") to Samuel Adams in 1708(ax 5.1).

The deed made by Philip Washburn in 1679 shows that he and Elizabeth had moved from Duxbury to Bridgewater. Philip's brother, John 2 also moved to Bridgewater. The pedigree below attempts to clarify the relationships.

The record of the town meeting held at Bridgewater 8 May 1685, shows that Philip Washburn had become incapable of caring for himself. John 2 Washburn's will made 30 October 1686, directs "that my son John(John 3 Washburn) take care of my brother Philip to provide for him."

The record of the Bridgewater town meeting held 19 August, 1700 shows that Philip Washburn was then living; but he was surely dead in 1702, when his children sued their uncle, John Irish(John 2)(M20.16:248-249).

PEDIGREE: Philip Washburn & Elizabeth Irish



SALE OF BRIDGEWATER LAND RIGHTS TO GUIDO BAILEY
(Ref: M20.14:90)

[John Irish to Guido Bayley]

[p. 30b] 1659 Prence Govr:

The seaventh of December 1659

Memorandum that John Irish of the towne of Duxburrow in the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth in New England in America Roper Doth acknowlidge with the Consent of Elizabeth his wife; that for and in Consideration of a valluable sume to him alreddy payed by Guydo Bayley of the towne of Bridgwater in the Jurisdiction aforsaid planter hee hath freely and absolutely bargained allianated and sould enfeofed and Confeirmed and by these prsents Doth bargaine sell enfeofe and Confeirme unto the said Guydo Bayley all that his share lott and portion in the lands and towneship of Bridgwater aforsaid with all and singulare the appurtenances and privilidges belonging therunto; To have and to hold all the said John Irish his Right title and Interest of and Into the lands appertaining to the Township of Bridgwater viz: all his share and Interest into the lands there; with all and singulare the meddow lands woods Waters and all other appurtenances belonging therunto; unto the said Guydo Bayley hee his heires and assignes for ever; The said prmises with all and singulare the appurtenances belonging therunto to appertaine unto the onely proper use and behoofe of him the said Guydo Bayley hee his heires and assignes for ever

Acknowlidged before John Alden assistant;

[The deed recorded on page 30c was partially recorded on the lower half of page 30b, but was crossed out.]

DEED OF SALE OF BRIDGEWATER LAND
FROM JOHN IRISH TO GUIDO BAILEY
APPENDIX 4.3

LISTING OF LAND IN LITTLE COMPTON HELD BY JOHN 2
(Ref: M15)

DATE	WHERE DRAWN	LOT	REMARKS
10 Apr 1674	Duxbury	16	Site of present day graves of John 2 and Elizabeth 2.
29 May 1675	Duxbury	15	18 acre lots.
28 Aug 1677	Duxbury	4	"1st division house lots."
28 Aug 1677	Duxbury	14	"2nd division house lots." West side of Long Highway.
28 Aug 1677	Duxbury	66	"3rd division house lots."
Apr 1678	Duxbury	9	East side of pond; 30 acre lots.
10 May 1681	Plymouth	11 & 12	"3/4 mile purchase," owned jointly with Ephraim Tinkham.
6 Jul 1681	Plymouth	11	On west side of pond.
6 Jul 1681	Plymouth	22	Square lot.
21 Mar 1694	L. Compton	31	24 acre lot; W. side Long Highway.
6 Jul 1694	L. Compton	1	Triangular lot.
6 Jul 1684	L. Compton	33	Thin triangular lot.

LISTING OF LAND IN LITTLE COMPTON HELD BY JOHN 2
APPENDIX 4.4

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPTS
(Ref: A10)

The Boston Transcripts are newspaper articles published during 1910-1936, found on microfilm tapes nos. 14737-42 at the Mormon Library in Salt Lake City. The American Genealogical Biographical Index(A10) also lists hundreds of items on the Irish line, including numerous items on both John and Elizabeth. Most items on John and Elizabeth relate to questions and answers about them and the Washburn family. Only one item is apropos to our study, item #1296 reprinted below from film #14737.

Item 1296 of 25 May 1910:

Comment on Note #1296. Irish. San Francisco, May 11, 1910. The following Irish deeds may be of interest to San Francisco:

1. Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 10, page 406.* Deed from John Washburn(parentage desired) of Plymouth to Samuel Bradford of Duxbury, mentions "my grandfather John Irish, deceased, who formerly dwelt on the twenty acres known as the Irish Orchard," which was the land in Duxbury conveyed by the deed from Washburn to Bradford, dated Dec. 8, 1708.
2. Book 3, page 249: John Irish of Little Compton sold his right and title in the sixteen shilling purchase in Middleboro to John Thompson, dated June 22, 1685.**
3. Book 5, page 207: John Irish of Little Compton sells twenty-acre lot in Duxbury to Israel Delano, dated 1700, and entered before Justice Joseph Church, Sept. 7, 1704.
4. Book 12, page 214. John Irish of Little Compton conveys land in Middleboro to Jabez Wood, dated May 7, 1717.
5. If John (2) Irish died Feb. 21, 1717, who was the John Irish who deeded the land in May 1717?

J.M.P.Y.

* Should be "466" vice "406."
** This purchase is mentioned in the will of "John Tomson," who died at the age of 80 on 16/26 June 1696 at Middleborough. He bequeathed this land to his four sons.(M20.4:23)

PROPERTY OWNERS
SE CORNER OF TREMONT & ST. GEORGE STREETS,
DUXBURY, MA 02332

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE	REMARKS
c.1639	?	Hiller, Wm.	-	-	-
11 Jun 1641	Hiller, Wm. & Pollard, Geo.	Irish, John	1	127	P24.12:74
5 Mar 1677	Irish, John	Irish, Eliz.	Bequeathed		20 acres
20 Aug 1687	Irish, Eliz.	Washburn, Eliz	Do		20 acres
2 Jan 1700	Irish, John 2	Delano, Israel	5	207	20 acres(1,2)
08 Dec 1708	Washburn, John	Bradford, Sam	12	466	20 acres(2) (Irish Orchard)
1829	Weston, Wm.	Weston, Lewis	82	42	
1830	Weston, L.	?	163	274	
1845	Weston, L.	Ford, James T.	215	276	
1845	Weston, L.	Brewster, P.	215	277	Woodland
1847	Weston, L.	Hunt, Barker	227	98	
25 Jul 1866	Chandler, C.	Loring, J.S.	335	144/45	$137
13 Jul 1866	Hunt, Lewis	Chandler, C.	779	30/31	3/4 acre
10 Jul 1899	Chandler, C.	Walker, H.E.	871	279	
01 Aug 1899	Loring, John	Walker, H.E.	871	278	
26 Dec 1923	Walker, H.E.	Morse, Edith	1450	51	
9 Oct 1962	Morse, Edith	Williams, H.	2973	51	
4 Jan 1979	Williams, H.	Omitted (Name of present owner omitted)	4596	400	

* Found at Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Mass. 02361

Notes: (1) Land did not involve John 1; information only.
(2) See the following page for essential elements.

THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF TWO IMPORTANT DEEDS

BOOK 5 PAGE 207

Sale of twenty acres at Duxbury for £22 by John 2 Irish(of Little Compton) to Israel Delano on 2 January 1700. Note: John 2 was the son of John and Elizabeth Risley Irish. The land included all fences, orchard, garden, prior lodges, appurtenances, etc. The land was bounded as follows:

On the:	By:
East	land of Edward Southworth, bought from John Washburn.
West	land of Edward Southworth called Mendom's Field.
North	the "mile ditch."

BOOK 12 PAGE 466

Sale of twenty acres at Duxbury for £20 by John Washburn to Samuel Bradford on 8 December 1708. Note: John Washburn was the son of Philip and Elizabeth(Irish) Washburn. Elizabeth was the daughter of John 1. The deed stated "20 acres of upland(more or less)" in Duxbury, being the "lot on which my honored grandfather, John Irish, formerly dwelt," being near Duxbury Mills and commonly known as "Irish Orchard...almost bound by the lands of Edward Southworth, formerly Samuel Hunt." The deed also included one acre of meadow at the foot of the lot lying below the mills on the Mills Brook, "also owned by my grandfather."

Early History of the IRISH Family

The early ancestors of the IRISH family are believed to be French (Norman), the name originally being D'Ireys. The family moved to Germany, where the "D" was dropped, leaving the name Ireys. During the German wars, about the year 900, the Ireys family moved to England. The family was living in England before the Norman conquest by William the Conqueror in 1066, where they had long established themselves at Ireys, their family seat, in Dorset County, England. The name was changed to Iryshe, and one of the members of the family became Sheriff of London, holding that office for nine years. (Ref. 1 & 2)

1. **Sir Adam de Ireys,** born about 1070, was the earliest known ancestor. He accompanied Godfrey of Bouillon to the Holy Land on the First Crusade, and had an active part in the taking of Jerusalem in 1099. During the Crusade, he slew a Saracen leader of high rank, severing his head from his body by one blow of his sword. For his service in the Crusade, he was knighted and given the right to a Coat of Arms. Sir Adam was a member of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was organized about 1100, to care for the wounded soldiers at Jerusalem and other places in the Holy Land (Ref. 2)
   "Adam de Ireys was with Godfrey de Bouillon at Aescalon". (Ref. 3.) The battle of Aescalon, Southwest of Jerusalem, was fought in 1099 resulting in the Moslems being defeated by Godfrey of Bouillon. The first time the name appears in the "Domes Day Book" was during the reign of Henry I (1100-1135). Adam de Ireys is mentioned as a witness to certain land grants. (Ref. 1) Sir Adam de Ireys married Joan Stutville.
2. **Hugh D'Iryshe,** born about 1115, married Gertrude Tidial (Tiliol), of an ancient and noble family.
3. **Edmund D'Iryshe,** born about 1150, accompanied Richard the Lion-Hearted on the Third Crusade (1189-1192) and died near Jerusalem. It was he who was awarded the St. Georges Cross which appears on the shield of the family Coat of Arms. Edmund married a daughter of Randolph Dudley of Yarwick, Warwick County.
   There were three other traces of the IRISH line at this time:
   1. Sir Geffery de Ireys, of Ireys, in the time of Henry II. (1154-1189).
   2. Richard Iryshe (probably a close relative of Edmund), who also accompanied Richard the Lion-Hearted on the Third Crusade. (Ref. 1).
   3. The transfer of one virgate of land from Thomas de Ireys to Robert Arundel, in the year 1206. (Ref. 7)
4. **Stephen D'Iryshe,** born about 1180, married Joan Dacre. They had two sons, Randolph and Roger. Randolph became Bishop of Carlisle (about 1220), then later died. Roger succeeded him as the Bishop.
5. **Roger Iryshe,** born about 1210. He was Bishop of Carlisle after his brother, Randolph died. Roger had a son, William.
6. **William Iryshe,** born about 1240; married Grace Hammer of Flintshire, North Wales.
7. **Roger Irishe,** born about 1270, and living in 1317, married Susannah Braithwaite, daughter of Sir John Braithwaite, of Unthank.
8. **Adam Irishe,** born about 1300, married Hester Copeland, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Copeland of Berkeley, Staffordshire, Somerset County, and had two sons, — the older one being Richard.
9. **Richard Irishe,** born about 1330, married Margaret Broughton, daughter of John Broughton of Staffordshire.

WARNING. BASED ON BEST EVIDENCE THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BASICALLY FALSE. (See Chapter 6.)

"EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRISH FAMILY"
APPENDIX 6.1

10. **Christopher Irishe,** of Ireys, born about 1360, married Matilda Ridman (Redman), daughter of Richard Ridman (Redman) of Sherwood Castle in Dorset County.
11. **Nathaniel Irishe,** of Ireys, born about 1390, married Mary Dykes, the daughter of William Dykes of Wardell.
12. **John Irishe,** born about 1420, died about 1470; living at the time of Edward the IVth., (1461-1482); married Ann Lamplaugh, daughter of Sir Thomas Lamplaugh of Doverly Castle. They had several daughters and one son, William.
13. **William Irishe,** born about 1450, died about 1493; was an aide to the Duke of Gloucester in 1493. He married a daughter of Fleming of Rydell.
14. **Sir William Irishe,** born about 1480, was knighted from the Earl of Surrey after the battle of Flodden Field, England, on September 9, 1513. He was killed at Kelso, Scotland, in 1513 at the time that Surrey was restored. Sir William Irishe is responsible for the twelve billets on the shield of the family Coat of Arms.
15. **John Irishe,** born about 1500, died about 1531; married Ann Middleton, daughter of William Middleton, of Stokeld, Dorsetshire. He was High Sheriff of Dorsetshire in the 22nd year of the reign of Henry VIII (1531). Thus he served in the public service of England.
16. **Charles Irishe,** born about 1525; married in 1545, Eleanor Mallory, daughter of Sir William Mallory of Malpas, Chestershire. (Ref. 1 & 2)
17. **Jonathan Irishe,** of Ireys, born about 1560, married Elizabeth Kirby, daughter of Gilbert Kirby of Gillcross. This Jonathan is the direct ancestor of the John Irish, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1629 and the James Irish, who came to Gorham, Maine in 1710. (Ref. 5)
18. **John Irish,** born about 1600 in the parish of Clisdon, County of Somerset, England; died in 1677. He married Elizabeth Risley, who died August 28, 1687. John was the first of the family in America. He was living in Duxbury, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts in 1629. He came to Plymouth with John Bradford, the son of the Governor of Plymouth Colony, William Bradford. He was of considerable note in Duxbury, as a surveyor of lands. He left much property in Seaconnet, Rhode Island. He was a volunteer for the Pequot War (1633-1637). They had two sons, — John and Elias.
William Irishe, brother of this "John", of Ireys, married in 1639 Bella Ponsonby, daughter of Sir Henry Ponsonby, an ancestor of the Earl of Bisborough, and left five children, the eldest son was George.
19. **George Irish,** who was in the Royal Army and who ruled over England 1625-1649, accompanied King Charles II to the low countries. He married Elizabeth Musgrave, daughter of Sir William Musgrave of Cookdale.
20. **James Irish,** of Ireys was sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1723. He married Beatrice Poole, daughter of Edward Poole Esq. of York. Their son James Irish came to America in 1710, and married Elizabeth —(See the book "Descendants of James Irish, 1710-1740" by Jennie J. Wight Howes.)
21. **Thomas Irish Esq.** was a Colonel in the British Army. In 1779, he married Gertrude Warren, a daughter of Admiral George B. Warren, with three other sons and two daughters.
22. **Ferdinand Irish,** was an officer in the British Army, living in 1803. The 24th generation in over 700 years.

References:

Harleian Manuscripts found in the British Museum.
Page 247, Fisher's Outline of Universal History
History of Hampshire, England, by Page
Page 19 in the Bowler Family Genealogy.
(Toole's Worthies of Dorsetshire)
Copied from records sent by Mrs. Floyd Carpenter, Ashville, New York.

WARNING. BASED ON BEST EVIDENCE THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BASICALLY FALSE. (See Chapter 6.)

"EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRISH FAMILY"
APPENDIX 6.1

1. **IRISH, John**[1]

b. about 1600, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kirby) Irish of the Parish of Clevedon (also spelled Clisdon) County of Somerset, England. He came to America in 1629 and is considered as the founder of the IRISH family here in the United States. John Irish came to Plymouth, Massachusetts with John Bradford, the son of Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. John Irish was living in Duxbury, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts in 1629, where he was of considerable note as a surveyor of lands. He left much property in Seaconnet, Rhode Island. He was a volunteer for the Pequot War in 1633-1637.

d. 3-5-1677 in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

2. m. about 1640, Elizabeth Risley, b. ; d. 8-28-1687 in Duxbury, Mass.

Children:

3. Elizabeth, b.
4. m. about 1670, Philip Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass.
He was b. in 1624 and d. about 1700/2.

Children:

12. *Elizabeth Washburn*, b. ; m. before 1702, Joseph Amory.
13. *John Washburn*, b. ; m. Lydia Billington.
14. *Mary Washburn*, b. ; m. in 1706, Daniel Pratt.
15. *Margery Washburn*, b.
m. 11-2-1699, Josiah Leonard, b.

One of the children was:

19. *Nathan Leonard*, b.
20. m. 11-22-1744 at Bridgewater, Mass., Thankful Besse of Wareham, Mass.

+5 John, b. about 1641 in Duxbury, Mass.
d. 2-21-1717 in Little Compton, R. I. in his 76th year. *

6. m. (1) in 1672, Elizabeth Savory, b. in 1654; d. 3-8-1707 in her 53rd year. *
7. m. (2) 5-1-1708 in Little Compton, R. I., Priscilla (Southworth) Talbot, b. in 1645; d. 6-11-1722. She was widow of Samuel Talbot and dau. of Edward and Mary (Pabodie) Southworth of Duxbury, Mass.
8. Elias, b. ; d. in 1677. Res. Taunton, Mass.
9. m. 8-26-1674, Dorothy Witherell, dau. of William Witherell. After the death of her husband, Elias, she m. (2) 4-1-1686, William Wood of Taunton, Mass.

Child:

16. Rebecca, b.
17. m. (1) , Jonathan Grinnell, b. in 1670, who d. in a few years.
18. m. (2) , Jonathan Harris of Little Compton, R. I.
m. (2) 12-8-1698, Abigail Ford

10. Lydia, b.
11. m. , — Gray. After her marriage, they went to France, where they made their home.

*Buried on the old IRISH farm across the road from the Friends Meeting House near Little Compton, Rhode Island.

References:

Page 861, Vol. 7 Compendium
Plymouth Colony Records, 1633-1651
Page 264, Taunton, Massachusetts Vital Records
Page 47, History of Middleboro, Massachusetts
Page 80, History of Charlestown, Mass., by Frothingham
Page 219, Historical Collections in Mass., by John W. Barber
Page 110, Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island
Pages 524-525, Vol. 2, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary
Pages 378-388, Keeler-Wood Genealogy, by Josephine C. Frost, 1939
Page 247, Vol. 15; P. 248, Vol. 16; & P. 56, Vol. 21, Mayflower Descendants
Boston Evening Transcript clippings at Memorial and Art Building in Des Moines, Iowa and at the Mormon's Library, Salt Lake City, Utah

JOHN'S FAMILY DESCRIPTION FROM "THE IMMIGRANT"
APPENDIX 6.2

Iryshe

THE COAT OF ARMS OF IRYSHE, IRISHE, or IRISH of IREYS.

Sable:

A cross arranged between twelve billets (or gold) crest; an oak tree eradicated; charged with a dragon or pierced through the breast with a sword.

Motto:

Semper constans fidelis. (Always constant and faithful)

The cross shows the ancestor to have been a Crusader.

Billets indicate diplomatic service to the State.

The oak indicates strength and firmness.

The dragon pierced with a sword, shows that while being with courage and determination, a wound has been received with that weapon.

For authority of the Coat of Arms or Crest of the family of IRYSHE, IRISHE, or IRISH of IREYS, consult the "Encyclopedia of Heraldry or General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland", comprising a registry of all Armorial Bearings from the earliest to the present, by John Burke, Esq., and John Bernard Burke.

A copy of this Encyclopedia can be found in:

1. The rooms of the Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts.
2. The rooms of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.
3. The Genealogical Library of the Mormons, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WARNING. BASED ON BEST EVIDENCE THE ABOVE COAT OF ARMS IS FALSELY REPRESENTED. (See Chapter 6.)

ALLEGED "IRYSHE COAT OF ARMS"
APPENDIX 6.3

THE LEGEND OF SAINT CONGAR

Throughout the centuries Congresbury has been referred to variously as Combebrey, Coomsbury, Cunesburie, Cungersburie, Congrisbery, Coongersburie and Congarsburye. It is generally agreed that the name probably derives from St. Congar, a religious hermit. Legend says that he was the son of an Emperor of Constantinople, who in 711 fled from his home to avoid marrying the girl his parents had chosen for him. (Some put the date much earlier in the sixth century.) After wandering through Italy and France, he came to Britain, and settled there. One strand of the legend says that he had a dream in which an angel revealed to him where he was to live. In his dream he saw a wild boar, and there he was to stay. Upon waking, St. Congar saw a boar lying in a bed of reeds. On that spot he founded an oratory, dedicating it to the "Sacred and Undivided Trinity."

In a legend, similar to that of Joseph of Arimethia's thorn at Glastonbury, it is said that St Congar wished for a yew tree to provide shade; he planted his staff in the earth and on the following day it put forth leaves and grew into a wide-spreading tree. A portion of ancient yew in the churchyard is still known locally as "St Congar's walking stick."

Legend continues that the King of Wessex, hearing of this miracle, granted land to St Congar, on which the saint built a stone church, and where he appointed twelve canons. It is said that in 721 Bishop Daniel removed the bishop's see from Congresbury to Wells.

More certain evidence of a very early religious community at Congresbury comes from the writings of the Welsh monk, John Asser, who in an account of the life of King Alfred, written in 893, wrote of the year 886: "He called me to him at twilight on Christmas Eve and gave me two letters in which was a long inventory of all the goods in the two monasteries of Amgresbyri (one manuscript says Cungresbury) and Banuwille (Banwell)."

Whatever the precise historical details, it is clear that St Andrew's church stands on a site long dedicated to Christ.

THE LEGEND OF SAINT CONGAR
APPENDIX 7.1

At Bedminster, August 7, in the 12th year of Elizabeth, before John Hippesley, J.P., William Carr desires :—

This indenture made August 1, in the 12th year of Elizabeth, 1570, between William Carr of the city of Bristowe, merchant, and John Irysshe of Yatton, yeoman, witnesseth that whereas Edward VI. by his letters patent of July 4, in the 7th year of his reign did grant unto George Owen, esquire, now deceased, his lordship and manor of Congresburie, late parcel of the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells, and all lands and messuages to the manor belonging, and all his lands and tenements in Congresburie and Lawrensweke, which were part of the possessions of the said Bishoprick, to hold of the king as of his manor of East Grenewythe in Kent by fealty and not in chief; and G. O. being accordingly seised of the premises devised them by his last will to Mary his wife, now wife to William Allen, alderman of the city of London for term of her life, and the reversion came to Richard, son and heir to G. O.; and whereas Richard O. by his deed of May 26, in the 4th year of Elizabeth, did sell his reversion to William Carr, and where also William Knight, late Bishop of Bath and Welles by his deed of July 8, in the 34th year of Henry VIII. did let unto Thomas Clercke one toft and one yardland containing 90*a.* of land and 'medowe' called Colles in Congresburie for eighty years from the feast of St. Michell the Archangell next before the date thereof paying yearly 17*s.* 6*d.*; which title of T. C. John Iryshe now hath; and where John Iryshe is possessed for term of certain years of one close of pasture called the Orchard near unto the church of Congresburie containing 8*a.* of the demise of George Owen, deceased, by indenture of October 13, in the 4th year of Edward VI., and where also J. I. doth hold for term of his life one messuage, and half a yardland in Congresburie called Folletts, containing 47*a.* of land and meadow by copy of Court Roll of the said manor, made unto him, William Averye and Agnes his wife, according to the custom of the manor by the demise of William Allen and Mary his wife; and where also Alice Cesse, widow, doth hold for term of certain years one parcel of 'medowe' called Brodemeade, parcel of the manor, containing 22*a.*, of the demise of G. Owen; the reversion of all the premises after the death of Mary Allen to William Carr belonging: know that W. C. for 123*l.* hath sold to J. I. the reversion of Colles, the Orchard, Folletts and Broadmeade (*as above*) and all lands and tenements belonging to the premises, paying yearly to W. C. 4*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*, that is to say for Folletts 12*s.* 1½*d.*, for Colles 17*s.* 6*d.*, for the Orchard 15*s.* and for Broadmeade 47*s.* 2*d.*, the payments to begin after the death of Mary Allen, and for Folletts also yearly half a bushel of wheat. And if it happen the rent to be unpaid for one month after the Feasts of the Annunciation of the B.V.M. or of St. Michael the Archangel on which the same ought to be paid, being lawfully demanded at Folletts, that then it shall be lawful for W. C. to distrain on the premises, and if no sufficient distraint can be found, then W. C. may repossess the premises. And W. C. covenants that he is lawfully seised of the reversion of the premises, and that the premises shall be discharged of all encumbrances, except the yearly rent; and that after the death of Mary Allen J. I. may peaceably occupy the premises.

INDENTURE OF 1570 BETWEEN JOHN IRISH AND WILLIAM CARR

APPENDIX 7.2

Year	Place	Event
1257	Exeford	Henry le Ireys is suspected of larceny.(C10.11:302)
1257	Wells	William le Ireys died in jail.(C10.11:18)
1257	Bristol	John le Irreys was a coroner in La Radeclive, a suburb of Bristol.(C10)
1269	Wells	John, son of John le Ireys is involved in a land claim.(L10.36:91)
1270	Wells	Same John is essoined.(L10.36:132)
1273	Burton	Burton Manor of Adam le Ireys.(C3B.2:19)
1278	Wells	Nicholas Irreys and wife, Suzanna, are involved with mort d'ancestor in court.(L10.41:108)
1278	Wells	Suit from above dropped.(L10.41:146)
1294	Baggeworth	This manor, located at Badgworth, held by Philip le Ireys.(S17 & H35)
1297	Somerset	Philip le Ireys owns land in Somerset and Dorset.(H35)
1298	Mendip Forest	Philip le Ireys made an inspection tour.(G8.45:87)
1300	Do	Do(G8.45:190)
1303	Abbedyk Hund.	Reference to Agnes Ireys.(F20.4:314)
1305	Muchelney	John de Henton was Abbot at Muchelney.(V25.2:107)
1307	Drayton	William Ireys witnessed a land deal.(S9.42:78)
1308	Wells	Philip le Ireys witnessed a land grant.(W20.56:92)
1308	Barynton	To adjudge a group, including John le Ireis, of assaulting a man.(C4B.1:42)
1314	Bempston (Estcranemere)	John le Ireys & wife Joan gave land to Nicholas de Brente, vicar at Church of Cherde, receiving one sore sparrow hawk from Nicholas.(G10.12:38)
1314	Do	John le Ireys & wife Joan received land from William, son of Nicholas Whytanke, giving one sore sparrow hawk to William. (G10.12:39)
1314	Do	John le Ireys & wife Joan gave land to Roger de Budestone, vicar of Church of Cloford, receiving one sore sparrow hawk from Roger. (G10.12:41)
1316	Upwear	Philip le Ireys owns land at Badgworth, Clewar, and Abdeston(Allerton).(H35)
1316	Bempston (Estcranemere)	Reference to John de Ireys.(F20.4:323)
1316	Congresbury	Reference to John de Ireys.(F20.4:326)
1316	Baggeworth	Reference to Philip de Ireys.(F20.4:323)
1319	Wyke	William Ireys, attendant of Lord John de Henton, Abbot of Muchelney.(S9.42:85)
1319	Muchelney	William Ireys witnessed ceremony of Lord John.(S9.42:85)

1325	Buston	Heirs of Philip hold 1/4 Kts. fee at Buston.
1326	?	Philip qualified for knighthood.(H35)
1326	?	Estimate year Philip le Ireys died.(X1)
1327	Buston	Manor held by Philip's heirs. (E15.6:452)
1328	Somerset	Philip le Iryssh mentioned (Kirby's Quest, p.100).(B20:419)
1329	Baggeworth	Margery La Iressch to have divine services in her chapels of Middletone and Baggeworth for a year.(R7.9:93)
1330	Bristol	Juliana, dau of Margery La Irissh, and Roger Turtle,licensed to marry.(R7)
1330	Langport	Do(S9.42:91)
1332	Badgworth	Margerie Irish received a bottle of wine. (P10.39:127)
1332	Muchelney	Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury asked Lord John to grant a pension to William Ireys, now too old to perform his duties.(V25.2:104)
1332	Bristol	License for Margery La Iressch to have divine services celebrated in her chapels of Middleton and Badgworth.(P10)
1332	Wells	Bishop asks for a corrody for William le Iressch, Gentleman.(B30.14:12)
1332	Bidesham	John Yrish was listed as a worker.(C3C)
1332	Wells	John Yrish listed as "fardeller."(C4G)
1333	Drayton	William Irish witnessed ceremony of Lord John.(S9.42:87)
1334	Ilminster	Do(S9.42:81)
1335	Muchelney	Lord John was replaced as Abbot.
1345	Locking	Cristina la Irissh held 4 acres of land for life.(G10.12:237)
1346	Abbedyk Hundred.	Reference to Agnes Ireys.(F20.4:316)
1346	Locking	Land of Cristina, wife of Nicholas Irysh, shall revert to Elizabeth Draycote. (G10.12:229)
1350	Baggeworth	Manor held by Walter le Iryssh. (E25.9:307)
1361	Estcranemere	John, son of Philip, and his wife, Joan, sold this manor to Thomas de la Bere for 100 marks of silver.(G20)
1362	Wiveliscombe	Joan, relict of Walter le Irisch, Knight, married William Coker.(R7)
1378	Bridgewater	Reference to Agnes Irishe.(P10)
1379	Bridgewater	" " Alice Irishe.(P10)
1380	Bridgewater	" " Joan Irishe.(P10)
1381	Bridgewater	" " Marion Irishe.(P10)
1444	Kingston Seymour	John Irish held land north of "le Zyerde." C4G.4:343)
1459	Bidesham	Request to the King for the arrest of John Iryssh.(R9)
1527	Crokhorne	John Irishe witnessed the will of Thomas Langdon.(W25.19:259)
1538	Wells	John Erishe witnessed the will of Umfrey Myrth.(S9)

1544	Congresbury	John Irysshe witnessed the will of Robert Willet.(S9)
1544	Congresbury	John Irysshe witnessed the will of Richarde Avere.(S9)
1545	Congresbury	Harry Irishe witnessed the will of Isabell Pathe.(S9)
1545	Congresbury	Isabel, wife of Henry Irish held an 8 acre pasture called "Orchards." (C24)
1546	Hunspill	Cornell Iryshe witnessed the will of James Wall.(S9)
1555	Congresbury	John Iryshe witnessed the will of Joan Sproude.(S9)
1557	Kyngeston	John Irishe was "fermo of Walter Creting's benefice." He inherited a gold hoop valued at 20 shillings.(W25.19:167)
1560	Congresbury	George Owen died. Mary Irish inherited property for life.(H5)
1561	Congresbury	Mary Irish married William Allen. Manor of Congresbury reverted to her son.(H5)
1561	Knowl	John Irish altered the course of a stream to St. Giles the lord's mill at Illeigh (near Knowle). This mill was held by the Pouletts as a copyhold of Chaffcombe Manor.(V25.4)
1562	Congresbury	Manor of Congresbury passed to John Carr, Alderman of Bristol.(H5)
1565	Bridgewater	Will of John Irish recorded.(F50)
1565	Congresbury	Isabel, wife of Henry Irish held a third part of a 2-acre curtilage yard, garden and orchard plus 31 acres of landmeade and pasture.(C24)
1570	Yatton	John Irysshe owned: Colles, The Orchard, Folletts, and Broadmeade.(H5.51:87). Also, see ax 7.1.
1580	Chard/Combe	Richard Irish inherited 20 shillings from St. Nicholas Thomas Cogan for cloth bought 20 or 30 years ago. (R18)
1583	Congresbury	John Carr, Alderman of Bristol, gave the manor to the City of Bristol. (C17)
1589	Congresbury	John the elder m. Margery Busher.(X1)
1592	Mells	Christian Avery born.(X1)
1599	Stogursey	Thomas Irish was servant to Sir Thomas Palmer, who died 22 May 1599. (D45)
1602	Yatton	Thomas Wornell granted John Irish the use of land in Yatton for life. (H45.67:79)
1604	Kings.Seymour	Matthew Irish referenced. (S17)
1608	Congresbury	John Irish was church warden at Congresbury. (D45)
1608	Enmore	Alice, dau of Edmund & Alice, christened. (W34)
1611	Combe St. Nicholas	John Irishe was a witness for the relief of Richard Stockman.(B25.23:73)
1611	Do	John Irish was church warden at Combe St. Nicholas.(D45)
1611	Chard	William, son of John, bap at Chard on 5 Jan 1611 & Jane, dau of John, bap at Combe St. Nicholas, 23 Dec 1611.(D45)

1617	Barrow	John Irish("John") born.(X1)
1618	Congresbury	John the elder ordered to pay child support to Elizabeth Twytt.(B25.23:230)
1620	Banwell	John the elder with his wife, Christian, moved to Towerhead. (B55.2:70)
1621	Wiveliscombe	Ambrose Irish, son of William Irish, was buried on 22 July 1621.(D45.2)
1622	Goathurst	Salathiel, son of Edmund & Joan Irish, christened.(W34)
1623	Yatton	Edmund, son of John Irish, was christened on 17 Jan. 1623.(D45.2)
1627	Banwell	William Irish, bachelor, died 21 April 1627, left estate to his father, John. (M40:58)
1628	Combe St. Nicholas	John Irish mentioned. (S17)
1628	Towerhead	John the elder died.(B55.2:70)
1629	Clisdon Parish	John signed the indenture with Robert Windsor.(I1)
1629-32	High Seas	John voyaged to Mass.(X1)
1629	Salem, Mass.	Talbot arrived Salem on 29 June .(P22)'
1629	Congresbury	Katherine & Agnes Irish mentioned. (S17)
1629	Banwell	Edmund Irish & John Bradford mentioned. (S17)
1629	Banwell	Edmund, Matthew, John & William Irish mentioned. (S17)
1632	Boston, Mass.	Charles arrived Boston on 5 June with Hatherly. (P35)
1634	Backwell	Bridget Irish was buried on Jan 9.(W34)

Marriage Register: (Before 1618; Irish spouse listed first.)

1546	Alice & John Brook	S. Mgt Westm	B50.27
1548	Thomas & Joan	W. Buckland	B50.1
1572	Agn & Gilb Gibbins	All Hall Less	B50.1
1575	Jane & Hugh Wittingham	S. Magnus	B50.1
1576	Joan & John Bonman	S. Mary Abchurch	B50.1
1577	Wm & An Marks	S. Laur Pount.	B50.30
1577	Mgt & Wil Culliford	Quarr	H25
1590	Isb & Ant Owen	S Leon Eastcheap	B50.27
1594	Mgt & Jn Carson	Hackney	B50.27
1598	Ric & Eln Flint	Hackney	B50.30
1607	Edmund & Alice Trubbes	Enmore(Nov 2)	W34
1609	Joane & John Jones	Churchill	W34
1609	Pet & Mary Fetherstone	S. Gregory Paul	B50.36
1612	Humffrie & Eliz Warrye	Knowle	D45
1617	Wm & Christian Thresher	Wiveliscombe	D45
1615	Tho & Abigail Hawkens	S. Bot Bgate	D45
1618	Mary & Ric Finne	S. Mich Pat Royal	B50.33

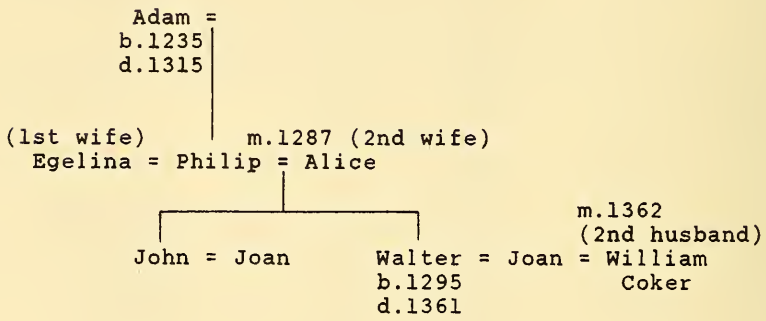
SOMERSET CHRONOLOGY AND MARRIAGE REGISTER
APPENDIX 7.3

PHILIP LE IREYS CHRONOLOGY

Year	Place	Event
1265	-	Estimate year Philip was born.(X1)
1273	Burton	Manor held by Adam le Ireys (Philip's father) for 1/4 knight's fee.(C3B.2:19)
1285	Uffculme	Philip le Ireys and wife Egelina traded land with John de Cogan.(R10)
1294	Baggeworth	Manor held by Philip le Ireys for 2/3 knight's fee.(S17)
1297	Somerset	Philip le Ireys owns land in Somerset and Dorset.(H35)
1298	Mendip Forest	Philip le Ireys made an inspection tour.(G8.45:87)
1300	Do	Do(G8.45:190)
1307	Burton	Manor held by Adam le Ireys, Philip's father.(E15)
1308	London	Philip le Ireys investigated for assaulting a man.(C4B.1:48)
1308	Wells	Philip le Ireys witnessed land deal.(W20.56:92)
1316	Upwear	Philip le Ireys owned land at Badgworth, Clewar, and Abdeston (Allerton).(H35)
1316	Baggeworth	Reference to Philip de Ireys. (F20.4:323)
1322	Packington-Piggot	Thomas Ireys held 1/3 of this manor.(V30.6:184)
1323	Churchover, Warwickshire	Thomas and Agnes Ireys, and Philip and Alice Ireys, held manor jointly until conveyed to Robert de Stratford. (V30)
1325	Warwick	Philip & Thomas le Ireys are attorneys in England of Henry Irreis.(H35)
1325	?	Henry Irreis, going to Ireland to stay, gave his power of attorney to Thomas and Philip le Irreis. (C4B.5:130)
1326	Warwick	Philip le Ireys died; heirs of Philip held Buston.(H35)
1326	Buston	Philip's heirs held manor. Philip qualified for knighthood. (H35)
1327	Buston	Manor held by Philip's heirs. (E15.6:452)

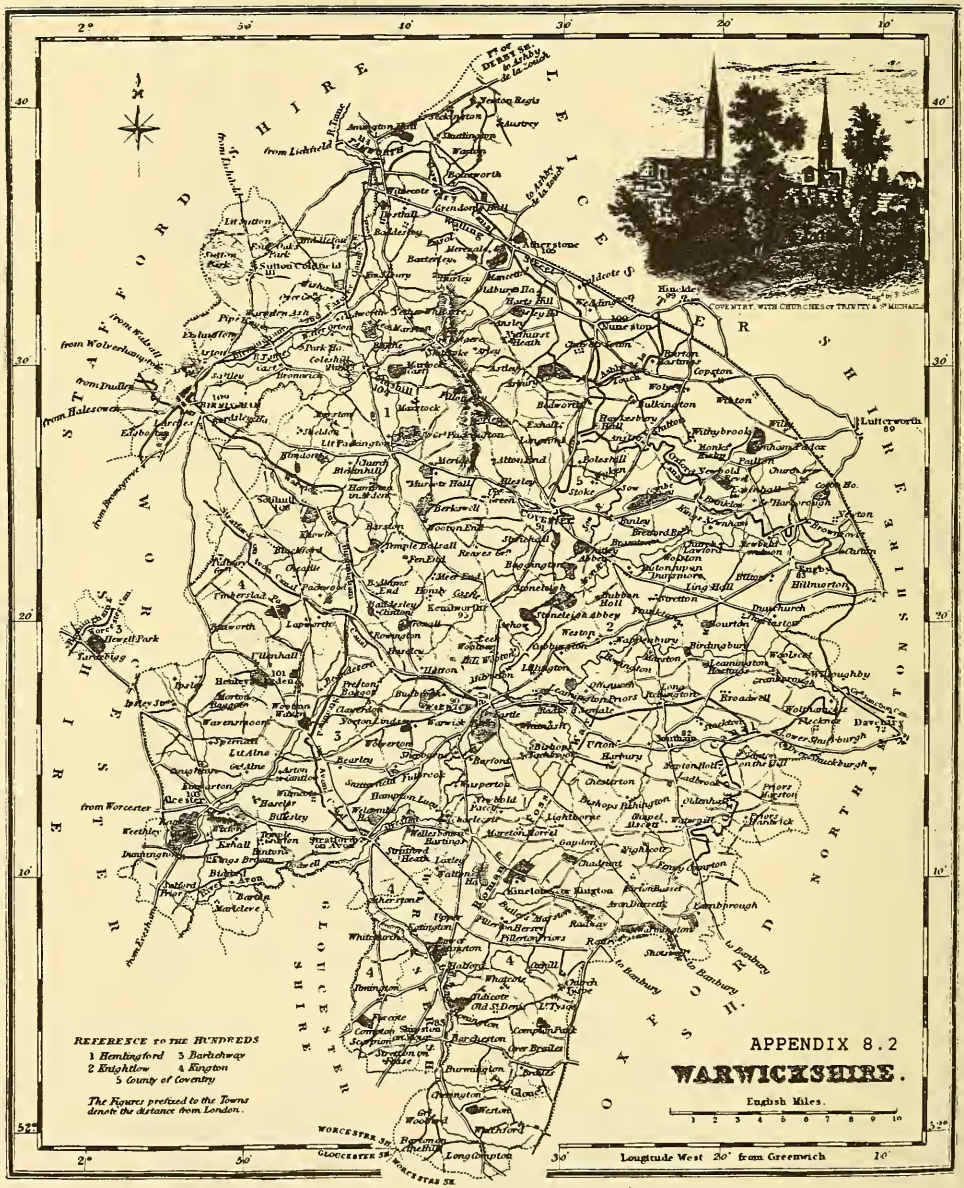
1350	Baggeworth	A moiety of a knight's fee held by Walter le Ireys, son of Philip.(E25)
1362	Estcranemere	John, son of Philip, sold manor (located near Baggeworth) to Thomas de la Bere for 100 marks of silver.(G20)

PEDIGREE: Philip le Irreys



PHILIP LE IRREYS CHRONOLOGY
APPENDIX 7.4

House of Normandy		
William I, 1066-87	1066	William of Normandy invades, defeating Harold at Battle of Hastings
William II (Rufus) 1087-1100 (probably murdered)		
Henry I 1100-35		
Stephen 1135-54		
House of Plantagenet		
Henry II 1154-89	1170	Archbishop Thomas à Becket murdered
Richard I (Lionheart) 1189-99 (killed in battle)	1189	Richard the Lionheart embarks on Third Crusade
John 1199-1216	1215	King John forced to sign Magna Carta at Runnymede
Henry III 1216-72	1265	Summoning of the first parliament
Edward I 1272-1307		
Edward II 1307-27 (murdered)	1314	Robert the Bruce routs English under Edward II at Bannockburn
Edward III 1327-77	1337	Edward III claims French throne, starting Hundred Years' War
	1348-49	The Black Death (plague) sweeps Europe, killing one-third of population
Richard II 1377-99 (deposed, then murdered)	c.1362	John Ball preaches scriptural egalitarianism
	c.1376	John Wycliffe presages Reformation with his preaching
Henry IV 1399-1413	1381	The Peasants' Revolt, defused by 14-year-old Richard II
Henry V 1413-22	1415	Henry V's victory at Agincourt
Henry VI 1422-61 (deposed)	1431	Joan of Arc burned
	1455-85	Wars of the Roses
	1460	Lancaster defeats York at Wakefield
House of York		
Edward IV 1461-83	1461	York wins with victory at Towton, biggest battle yet on English soil
Edward V 1483 (probably murdered)		
Richard III 1483-85 (killed in battle)	1485	Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at Battle of Bosworth Field
House of Tudor		
Henry VII 1485-1509		
Henry VIII 1509-47	1530s	Reformation and dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII
	1534	Henry VIII divorces Katherine of Aragon
	1536	Anne Boleyn executed at Tower of London
	1537	Jane Seymour dies in childbirth giving birth to Edward VI
	1540	Henry VIII marries Anne of Cleves
	1542	Katherine Howard executed in Tower
	1543	Henry VIII marries Katherine Parr, who outlives him
Edward VI 1547-53		
Jane 1553-54 (beheaded)		
Mary I 1553-58	1554	Mary marries Philip II of Spain
Elizabeth I 1558-1603	1568	Mary, Queen of Scots, flees to England (executed 1587)
	1588	Spanish Armada fails to invade
House of Stuart		
James I (James VI of Scotland) 1603-25	1605	Guy Fawkes tries to blow up Parliament
	1611	Authorized version of the Bible published
	1620	Pilgrim Fathers sail from Plymouth on the *Mayflower* and settle in New England
Charles I 1625-49 (beheaded)	1640s	Civil War between royalists and parliament


APPENDIX 8.2
WARWICKSHIRE.
English Miles.
REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS
1 Hemlingford 3 Barlichway
2 Knightlow 4 Kington
5 County of Coventry
The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.
COVENTRY, WITH CHURCHES OF TRINITY & St MICHAEL
Longitude West 20' from Greenwich
STAFFORDSHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
WORCESTERSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE

Year	Place	Event
1086	Ansty & Foleshill	Ansty & Foleshill were estates of Countess Godiva.(V30.6)
1150	?	Edmund d'Iryshe born.(I15)
1183	Ansty	Roger de Boscherville held Ansty for 1/2 Knight's fee.(W40)
c.1190	?	Edmund d'Iryshe with Richard I on 3rd Crusade. Awarded St. George's Cross on family coat of arms.(I15)
1230	Ansty	Thomas Ireys married the heiress, Agnes de Boscherville.(W40)
1243	Ansty	Thomas le Ireys, King's Exchequer, was certified to hold land for 1/2 Knight's fee. (D40)
1245	Ansty	Decription for the Knight's shield of Geoffrey le Ireys.(D40)
1275	Ansty	Manor held by Agnes le Ireys.(C3B.2:83)
1279	Coundon	Richard Ireys with a half-carucate was the principal tenant of the Priory of Coventry. (W7)
1281	Warwick	Geoffrey le Irreys was the attorney for Richard le Fay.(H35)
1288	Little Packington	Geoffrey le Ireys was one of the joint lords of the manor of Packington-Piggot.(V30.6:183)
1295	Ansty	Henry le Ireys, Knight and Esquire of Warwickshire.(D40)
1300	Ansty	Henry and John le Ireys mentioned.(B20)
1302	Warwick	Geoffrey Ireys, Knight of Warwickshire mentioned.(H35)
1309	Ansty	Henry le Ireys was certified into the chancery.(D40)
1316	Ansty	Estate was held by Henry, grandson of Agnes. (W7)
1316	Ansty	Shilton, a 2-hide vill(Domesday Book) was held by the lordship of Henry le Ireys of Ansty.(V30.6:213)
1322	Coventry	Henry Ireys elected Prior of Coventry. (V30.6:56)
1322	Packington	Thomas Ireys held 1/3 of this Piggot manor. (V30.6.184)
1327	Ansty	Elizabeth Ireys, Henry's widow, occupied the Ansty estate.(W40)
1330	Churchover Manor	Right was acknowledged of Thomas, son of Geoffrey Irreys of Ansty, and Philip, to Churchover Manor during the lifetime of Agnes and Alice, the wives of Thomas and Philip respectively.(W7.2:137)
1331	Churchover Manor	Thomas & Agnes Irreys and Philip & Alice Irreys sold Churchover Manor to Robert de Stratford for 200 marks of silver. (W7.3:138)
1332	Ansty	Elizabeth Ireys retained 1/3 of the Ansty estate as her dower when she remarried.(W40)

1337	Ansty	Henry's daughters, Maud and Thomasina le Ireys married Hugo and John de Culy, and the Ireys estate passed to the Culy family (estate referred to as a manor). (D40)
1339	Little Packington	Thomas and Agnes le Irreys granted to Philip de Ayleston and wife, Katherine (their daughter), the Little Packington Manor for 100 marks of silver.(W7.2:176)
1342	Coventry	Henry Ireys died; William Ireys, his brother, sacrist, elected Prior of Coventry.(V30.6:56)
1345	Warwick	Cristina le Ireys held 4 acres for life. (G10)
1347	Warwick	Cristina's land reverted.(G10)
1349	Coventry	William Ireys died of black death. (V30.6:56)
1363	Warwick	John Irysh, son of Philip le Ireys, was mentioned as "cousin of William Samuel of Lokynton." (G20)
1379	Coventry	John Iryssh, workman and William de Barnesby were fined for selling ale by false measure. (W3:25)
1379	Horncastell	Stephen Iryssh sold Irish wool to Henry de Horncastell for 4d.(W3:27)
1379	Coventry	Marion Iryssh feloniously stole 9 lb. of colored wool, price 18d.(W3:27)
1379	?	Thomas Iryssh, among others, took 2d. a day in extra wages last year.(W3:28)
1379	Coventry	John, a servant of William Iryssh, weaver, at midnight entered the house of Alice Hugyne and assaulted her.(W3:28)
1380	Coventry	The same John(as above) feloniously stole a tablecloth, price 40d., from Richard Irisch, dyer.(W3:46)
1381	Coventry	Richard Iryssh, mower, mentioned.(W3:96)
1384	Stratford-upon-Avon	William Iryssh, servant of Roger Hosyere, indicted for raping Johanna, Roger's dau., was tried and acquitted. (W3:175)
1384	Coventry	Robert Iryssh was listed on a "writ of exigend" to the Sheriff, resulting in his outlawry.(W3:175)
1384	Coventry	Robert Iryssh feloniously killed John Basset.(W3:139)
1385	Coventry	Alice, the wife of Stephen Iryssh, was raped by Thomas Walsshman.(W3:151)
1385	Coventry	Adam Irissh and William Rigge refused to work except by the day.(W3:166)
1388	Coventry	John Pulter, wiredrawer, assaulted John Irissh, servant of Robert Luttelmon, with a drawn knife.(W3:64)
1397	Coventry	William Iryssh, and his son Adam, among others, threatened to kill William Shustoke. (W3:85)

1397	Coventry	William Shustoke, and others, assaulted William Iryssh, weaver, beating and wounding him so that his life was in danger. (W3:83)
1535	Warwick	Richard Ireys with a half carugate was the Priory of Coundon's principal tenant.(W7:51)

WARWICKSHIRE CHRONOLOGY AND MARRIAGES
APPENDIX 8.3

JEFFREY LE IREYS

Shield:

Az, a fesse ar debruised by a bend gules.

(See "family Ireys")

Crest:

In front of an oak-tree eradicated vert fructed or, a dragon of the second transfixed through the breast by a sword hilted and pommelled also of the second (H33).

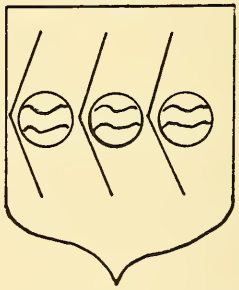
(See "family Ireys")

GEOFFREY LE IREYS (GALFES, GALFR., or GALFRIDUS)

Shield:

Az. upon a fesse ar. three escallops, with a bend gules.

Crest:



IRREYS, Sir Geoffrey le, Kt. (Ireys). Attorney in England of Ric. le Fay 1 May 1281 (P.R.). Kt of Shire, Warw., 14 Oct. 1302 (P.W.). Also, see C4R, p.24; and R40, p.266. Probably, he was the same Geoffrey who was at Packington-Piggott in 1288, and related to Thomas Fitz-Lucian(H35). Thomas, son of Geoffrey and wife Agnes, held rights to Churchover Manor(W7.2:137).

HENRY LE IREYS

Shield:

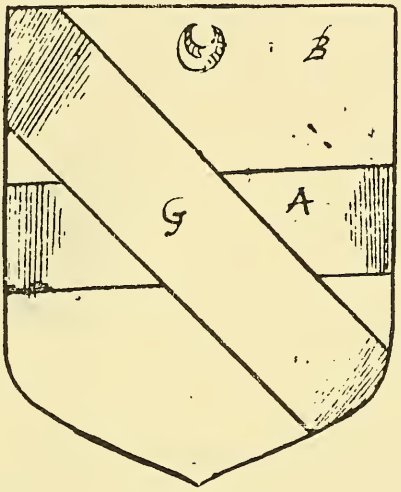
(Unknown)

Crest:

(Unknown)

Son of Geoffrey(above); certified into the chancery in 1324; Knight & Esquire of Warwickshire in 1302. Elizabeth, Henry's widow, occupied the Ansty estate in 1327(W40).

SHIELD OF JEFFREY LE IREYS, WITH EXAMPLE OF THE CRESCENT* CADENCY MARK.
(HARLEIAN MANUSCRIPT 1181, FOLIO 8)



* The crescent indicates that Sir Jeffrey was second in family seniority.

PHILIP LE IREYS (Shield and crest unknown)
See pages 84-88 of the text.

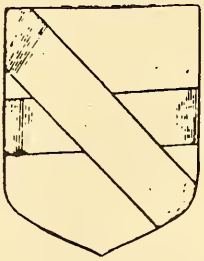
WALTER LE IREYS (Shield and crest unknown.)

Assume that Walter was the son of Philip. At Westminster on 26 Oct 1358 a commission was granted to Walter Irissh, Knight (E25.9:100). At Wiveliscombe on 12 April 1362, Joan, relict of Sir Walter, knight, married William Coker (R7.10:762).

The family IREYS

Shield:

Azure a fesse argent over all a bend gules.



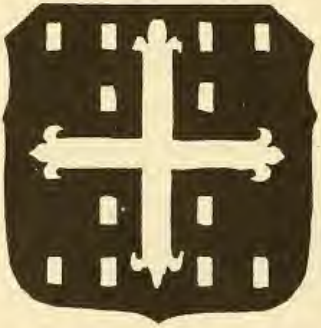
Crest:

In an oak tree eradicated and erect ppr. a dragon or, pierced through the breast with a sword, of the first, hilt of the second.

The family IRISHE

Shield:

Sable a cross flory argent betw. twelve of the second.



Crest:

"The Family Book of Crests" (B33:251) states that the crest for Irish is the same as Ireys.

COMPARISON OF Y DDRAIG GOCH AND THE IREYS DRAGON

GENERAL: The flag of Wales is known as Y Ddraig Goch, the Red Dragon. The dragon itself is a very ancient emblem, perhaps the oldest in continuous use in the British Isles. The red coloring of the dragon and its use on the Welsh flag of white and green originated c.1401. (B22)

THE RED DRAGON OF WALES

THE IREYS DRAGON

COMPARISON:

- Both heads are practically identical with the spearhead tongues slightly pointed up.
- Both tails have a similar curl with the spearhead tails pointed straight up. The Ddraig tail has a loop, whereby the Ireys tail does not.
- Both necks are practically identical: four pointed triangular scales in back and seven creases in front.
- Wings are similar for each dragon, but the wing pattern is different.
- Both dragons have identical, raised, right front claws, and the other three legs and claws of each are almost identical.

COMMENTS:

The Ireys and Welsh dragons appear to be patterned after the same model of an ancient dragon emblem. The Ireys dragon was extant as early as the 12th Century, used by Jeffery le Ireys. (Ax 9.5) The year of origination is unknown. No connection between the Ireys family and Wales has been established, and none is suspected.

Drawn by E. Creighton

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR LEWIS' TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Engraved by J. & C. Walker

Edmondsham

A small detached part of Gussage All Sts par. was transferred to this par. in 1886. Westworth in this par. was in Bindon liberty (1 107-8).

EDMONDSHAM (SU 061116) ['edmənʃəm, 'enʃəm]

Amedesham 1086 DB, *Medesham* 1086 ib (2 ×), c.1150 MontC, *Medessan* 1086 Exon, *Emedesham* 1280 *Ass*

Ædmodesham 1176, 1186 P (p), *Edmodesham* 1196 ChancR (p), 1197 *AddCh* (p), P (p), 1205 Cur, 1214 P (p), 1226 FF, 1236 ib (p), *Emodesham* 1206 P, 1251 Ch, 1253 Cl (p), 1268, 1288 *Ass*, 1303 FA, *Eumodesham* 1268 *Ass*

Agemodesham 1177 P (p), *Aumodesham* 1244 *Ass* (p), *Augmodesham* n.d. AD I (p)

Edmundesham 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p), 1248 Ipm, 1283 *Cecil et freq* to 1438 *Queens*, *Emondesham* 1283 *Cecil*, 1370 Pat, 1393 FF, *Eymondesham* 1316 FA, *Edmondesham* 1332 Ipm *et freq* to 1563 Hutch[3] (*-alias Ensham alias Edynsham*), *Emundesham* 1378 Cl, *Edmonsam* 1536 VE, *Edmondsham* 1618 *CH*

Edmondesham Paine c.1346, *Edmundes Champayne*, *Edmondesham Payne juxta Cranborne* 1469, *Edmundeschampayne* (*juxta Cranborn*) 1484, 1554 all Hutch[3]

Ensom 1664 Hutch[3]

'Ēadmōd's or Ēadmund's homestead or enclosure', from an unrecorded OE pers.n. *Ēadmōd*, or the common *Ēadmund*, and hām or hamm; the forms in *Age-*, *Au-*, *Augmodes-* are probably best explained as showing further alternation of the pers.n. with an OE *Ealhmōd*, cf. Amersham Bk 209. The moiety of the manor formerly known as *Edmondesham Paine* belonged to the family which gave its name to Stourpaine par. *supra* (Bartholomew *Payn* 1316, 1332 Hutch[3], Richard- 1332 SR, Edward *Payne* c. 1346, 1388 Hutch[3]), cf. Pains Moor Copse *infra*; *-Champayne* is due to metanalysis of *-sham Payne* and association of this manor with *Shapwick Champaigne* named from the *Champaigne* family, *v.* Shapwick par. *supra*.

Abbreviations Used Above

AD	Ancient Deeds	Hutch3	Hutchins, 3rd ed
Add Ch	Additional Charters	ib	ibidem
Ass	Assize Roll for 1244	Ipm	Inquis. P.Mortem
c.	circa	Mont C.	Monta. Cartulary
Cecil	Earl of Salisbury	n.d.	undated
CH	Cranborne Hundred	OE	Old English
Ch	Charter Rolls	P	Pipe Rolls
ChancR	Chancellor's Pipe Rolls	(p)	place name
Cl/cl	Close Rolls	par.	parish
cf.	compare	Pat.	Patent Rolls
DB	Domesday Book	Pers. n.	personal names
FA	Feudal Aids	SR	Subsidy Rolls
FF	Feet of Fines	VE	Valor Ecclesi-asticus
freq	frequently		

Ireys, Dorset, 12th Century:

Mention of a manor which "anciently belonged to de Baioci, Bello Bosco, and Irish, as the Sarum registers"(H90).

Eastover, County unknown, 1154:

Held by "Le Ireys" during reign of Henry II (1154-1189) (I5).

Packington-Piggott, Warwick, 1288:

Geoffrey le Ireys and Alexander Piggott were joint lords of the manor(V30).

Baggeworth, Somerset, 1294:

Philip le Ireys held manor for 2/3 knight's fee (E10).

Ansty, Warwick, 1243:

Thomas le Ireys acquired through marriage to Agnes de Bosherville; and the manor passed to Geoffrey le Ireys in 1255, Henry le Ireys in 1295, and to Maud (le Ireys) de Culy in 1338, at which time it passed to the Culy family(D40).

Burton, Somerset, 1307:

Held by Adam le Ireys(E15).

Barnard Castle, Durham, 1315:

Edward II comissioned John le Irreys to have the wardship of Barnard Castle as Constable(E15).

Churchover, Warwick, 1323:

The two couples, Thomas and Agnes Ireys, and Philip and Alice Ireys, held this manor jointly until 1332 when conveyed to Robert de Stratford(V30).

Estcranemere, Somerset, 1361:

John, son of Philip, sold this manor (located near Baggeworth) to Thomas de la Bere for 100 marks of silver.(G20)

Stourepayn, Dorset, 1379:

Manor returned to Edward Payn by William & Philip le Ireys in 1379(D35).

Wilkesworth, Dorset, 1389:

Held by heir of John le Ireys. Located one mile north of Wimborne(H90).

Edmondesham, Dorset, 1396:

Philip Irysh and John Ford acquired the manor for 100 marks(E25).

Hullamlande, Langfordes, More, Gussage Bound, Cranborne, located in Dorset, 1547:

At Cranborne, Robert Irish, Gent, died on 20 March 1547, left son, Anthony, 18(born 1529). Anthony held the manors until they were passed to the Rogers family by the inquisition at Corfe Castell in 1562(H90).

Congresbury, Somerset, 1560:

Mary (Irish) Owen inherited Congresbury Manor for life when her husband, George Owen, died, c. 1560; the reversion at her marriage in 1561 went to their son, Richard Owen(H5).

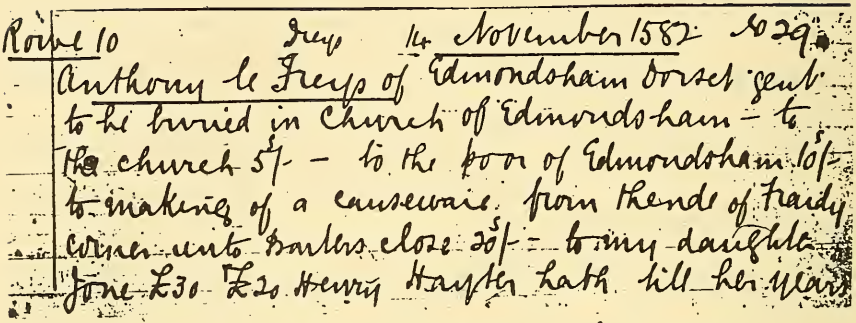
Folletts and Colles, Somerset, 1570:

Held by John Irish. Folletts was on 47 acres of land and meadow; Colles was on 90 acres(H5).

Generosus, Edmondesham, Dorset, 1571:

Anthony Irish and John Lane sold Generosus for 600 pounds(S3).

MANORS HELD BY IREYS/IRISH
APPENDIX 9.3



Robt 10 Drup 14 November 1582 No 29.
Anthony le Freys of Edmondsham Dorset gent
to be buried in Church of Edmondsham - to
the church 5s - to the poor of Edmondsham 10s -
to making of a causeway from thende of Fraidy
Corner unto Barters close 20s - to my daughter
Jone £30 £20 Henry Hayter hath till her years
be determined - my daughter Susan £40 not then 18
my wife Alice - Dorothy my daughter at age of
3(six) years - James Deane. Richard Deane & John
Deane - my son Freland - John Wheeler. John Lucas
residue to Fremande my son & he to be executor
Overseers Thomas Sharpe. Edward Hoop & Robert
Keilward gent: — mentions Agnes Willis
Proved London 21 February 1582/3 by
Fremand le Freys

TRANSLATION OF ABOVE

14 November 1582

Anthony le Ireys of Edmondesham, Dorset, gent, to be buried in Church of Edmondesham - to the chuřch 57s - to the poor of Edmondesham 10s - to making of a causeway from the end of Fraidy Corner unto Barters Close 20s - to my daughter Jone 30 20 Henry Hayter hath till her years be determined - my daughter Susan 40 not then 18- my wife Alice - Dorothy my daughter at age of 3(six) years - James Deane. Richard Deane & John Deane - my son Freland - John Wheeler. John Lucas. residue to Fremande, my son & he to be executor overseas Thomas Sharpe. Edward Hoop & Robert Keilward, gent - mentions Agnes Willis.

Proved London 21 Feburary 1582/3 by Fremand le Ireys.

PEDIGREE AND WILL OF ANTHONY LE IREYS
APPENDIX 9.4

Year	Place	Event
c.1140	Ireys	Jeffrey le Ireys, Knight of Henry II(1154-89) was born. (H33)
c.1165	Ireys	Philipp le Ireys, Son of Philipp, was born. (H33)
c.1210	Ireys	John le Ireys, son of Philipp, was born. (H33)
1291	Winfrode Manor	John Ireys was tenant here. (C3B.2:389)
1316	Edmondesham	Mention of a manor which "anciently belonged to de Baioci, Bello Bosco, and Irishe, as the Sarum registers." (H90)
1325	Bere	Complaint that Gilbert le Irysh assaulted a man.(C4B.5:232)
1330	Edmondesham	John Iryssh witnessed a deed. (H90.3:241)
1334	Ernelegh	William le Irish, age 50 years, testifies as to the age of Philip Mauban.(E25.7:352)
1361	Edmondesham	John le Irish, patron of Robert Pikkeworth.(H90)
1376	Blandford Martel	Philip & William le Irysshe bought land & messuages.(D35)
1379	Stourepayn	Stourepayn Manor was returned to Edward Payn by William & Philip le Irysshe. (D35)
1389	Wimborne	Manor of Wilksworth, held by heir of John Irish of Edmondesham.(H90)
1390	Shirbon	Philip sold one messuage & 2 shops for 20 marks.(D35)
1396	Edmondesham	Manor of Edmondesham was acknowledged to be the right of Philip Irysh and John Forde for 100 marks.(D35)
1420	Shirburn	At Blaneford St. Mary, Avice, the wife of Stephen Derby Knight held 2 messuages, 12 carucates of land, 7 acres of meadow, & 12 acres of pasture for life by a grant of John Forde and John Iryssh.(M20.15:192)
1434	Yetminster	John Yrische witnessed the sale of the Wynterhey farm from Henry Wynterhey to William Browning.(H90)
1447	Portland	William Melwych owes John Iryssh, clerk, 6 pounds.(C4G.5:90)
1463	Edmondesham	John Irishe, patron of William Gargrave.(H90.4:412)
1475	Chatknolle	Richard & Walter Irysshe witnessed lands passed to Walter Wynterhey.(H90)
1479	Downton	William Irishe, patron of Robert Bavington.(H90)
1530	Edmondesham	Anthony Irish, son of Robert, b.(H90)

1545	Edmondesham	Robert Irisshe was assessed 8 shillings for land.(S30:104)
1545	Edmondesham	Robert Irish was included in the Tudor subsidy.(S30)
1548	Edmondesham	Robert Irish died; left estate to son, Anthony. He held the manors of Hullamlande, Langfordes, and More in Dorset; also other land in Somerset including Gussage Bound and Cranborne. (H90)
1558	Wymborne Minster	Anthony Irysshe held remises and also the premises of "Parley called More." (S3)
1562	Edmondesham	Lr., Middle & Upper Irish Copse named after family of Robert Irish.(H10.3:42)
1562	Edmondesham	Inquisition at Corfe Castell gave Robert Irish's holdings to Rogers & Twines of Bryanston.(H90)
1571	Edmondesham	Anthony Irishe and John Lane sold "Generosus" for 600 pounds.(S3.12:16)
1581	Edmondesham	Anthony le Irishe, gent, was married to Alice Hayward.(H90)
1582	Edmondesham	Anthony le Irishe, gent, was buried. (H90)
1601	West Milton	Richard Irish married Magdalene Joice. (B5)

DORSET CHRONOLOGY AND MARRIAGES
APPENDIX 9.5

Year	Place	Event
A. Chronology:		
1228	Exeter	Adam le Ireys was granted land in Axbridge. (R10.1:91)
1228	Axbridge	Adam le Ireys acknowledged that Walter had a right to his messuage.(R10.1:91)
1230	Tapleigh	Ada le Ireys gave Roger Beaupel 2 marks of silver for a quitclaim.(R10:123)
1271	"Stenehall"	Mariot le Ireis held this land in the time of Edward I(1271-1307).(C4A:206)
1285	Uffculme	Philip le Ireys and wife Egelina traded land with John de Cogan.
1332	W. Pulford	John Irish paid 8d tax.(D4)
1332	Northam	Robert Irish paid 3d tax.(D4)
1332	Braunton Abbot	Thomas Irish paid 8d tax.(D4)
1332	Kinns Tamerton	John Irish paid 8d tax.(D4)
1332	Plymstock	Robert Irish paid 8d tax.(D4)
1332	Douterton	Robert Irreys paid 12d tax.(D4)
1388	-	Mention of lands in Irissh alias Illerssh, Bernehouse alias Berehous, Bewode and Wode, etc.(C3A.10:256)
1410	Dartmouth	Mayor was commissioned to arrest Thomas Irysh.(C4E.4:222)
1451	Dartmouth	Nicholas Irysshe is Master of the ship "Le Crowne" of Dartmouth.(C4G.5:448).
1480	Devon	Reference to J. Iryshe.
1517	Knoweston	Mention of John & Agnes Irish (dau, Agnes).(D3)
1517	Canonsleigh	Tenement leased for life to John Irish, wife Agnes, and daughters Agnes and Mary.(D3)
1518	Oxford	John Irish was a fellow of New College, Oxford, 1518-1528, from Dounton, St. Laurence, Wilts. (M20.13:303)
1524	Bery Pomeroy	William Irish mentioned.(D6)
1524	Plymouth	William & Patrick Irish mentioned.(D6)
1540	Bridgetown	John Irysshe brought land from Richard Pomeroy.T22)
1545	Exeter	John Irishe paid 10 shillings.(D3:56)
1545	Canonsleigh	In 1532, John Irysshe leased "the Lady's Barne" at Rockbeare; now paying the Vicar's pension.(D3:59)
1546	Canonsleigh	John Iryshe holds a tenement called Fosseyende(alias Frostende) Manor, paying 7 shillings rent.(D3:90)
1553	Shirewell	John Irysshe, laborer, alias, "husbandman," is listed on "Pardon Roll One Mary."(C4H.1:427)
1567	Exeter	Edward Irish, son of John, bap.(IGI)
1569	Staverton	Nicholas Irishe, member of Almen Rivet team. (D5)

1569	Axminster	Robert Irish on 1569 muster roll.(D5)
	Silferton	John Irishe Do
	Bery Pomeroy	Richard Yrishe Do
	Bery Pomeroy	Edward Yrishe Do
	Woodlande	Henry Yrishe Do
	Brodehempston	William Yrishe Do
1572	Staverton	John Irishe witnessed a will. (Blanche was his wife).(T22)
1573	Staverton	George Irish witnessed a will.(T22)
1575	Broadhempston	John Irish was Rector.(D2)
1578	Modbery	Blanche Irish, nee Andrews, died. Will mentions John Irish, Yeoman.(D10)
1580	Kilmington	Mention of Ales Anning, wife of John Irish, and also mother of John Irish.(IGI)
1583	Plymouth	Thomas Irish(son of Jomes & Joan), St. Andrew bap.(IGI)
1584	Totnes	John Irishe, son of John, bap.(IGI)
1584	Stokeham	John Irishe, son of William, bap.(IGI)
1585	Paignton	Mention of Alise Irish and dau, Alise.(IGI)
1588	Brixham	John Irishe, son of William, bap.(IGI)
1592	Brixham	Ruth Irish, dau of William, bap.(IGI)
1593	Brixham	Avys/Avis Irishe, dau of Thomas and Forence, bap.(IGI)
1594	Dartmouth	William Irish, son of William, bap.(IGI)
1595	Dartmouth	Alice Irish, dau of William, bap.(IGI)
1597	Dartmouth	Ruth Irish, dau of William, bap.(IGI)
1597	Bery Pomeroy	An Irish, bap. Parents unnamed.(IGI)
1624	Cressingham Magna	Mention of Thomas Irishe.(B35)
1625	Brodclist	John Irish mentioned in a will.(D10:421)
1625	Buckfastleigh	Isott Irish mentioned in a will.(D10)

B. Marriage Register:(Before 1600; Irish spouse listed first.)

1515	Exeter	Dion & Ric Babidge	B35
1522	Canonlegh	Cath & John Ritherdon	H15
1572	Brixham	Tho & Joan	B35
1574	Stoke Gabriel	Geo. & Elz Lane	B35
1581	Brixham	Tho & Florence Lamberd	B35
1581	Totnes	John & Crystyan	IGI
1582	Plymouth St Andrews	Jas & Joan	B35
1584	Brixham	Wm & Joan Adams	B35
1589	Exeter, St. Mary	Tho & Alice Odane	IGI
1591	Dartmouth	John & Mgt Kenway	B35
1596	Dartmouth, St. Sav.	Annysh & John Strange	IGI
1597	Dartmouth, St. Sac.	Dunes & Jas Pounde	B35
1598	Exeter All Hall G St	Jane & Nic Stabb	B35
1598	Brixham	Johan & Jn Standinge	B35
1600	Devon	Eliz & Tho Lymbeare	IGI
1600	Bery Pomeroy	Peter & Mary Cotton	B35
1600	Little Hempston	Joan & Wm Bogan	H15

EXAMPLES OF IRISH SURNAMES IN ENGLAND
(Ref: E70)

Irishmen in England. At early date considerable numbers of Irishmen found their way to England as their names on the rolls testify :—

W. de Hibernia, 1224 (Pat. R.) ; Walt. Hibernensis, Wilts. 1230 (Cl. R.) : J. de Hibernia, Salop, 1231 (Cl. R.) ; Geof. de Hibernia, Hants. 1233 (Cl. R.) ; J. Irland, 1255, Kent (Ass. R. 361, m. 63) ; Ralph de Hibernia, Cambs. 1260–1 (Ass. R. 82, m. 33) ; J. le Yreys, Oxf. 1275 (Hund. R.) ; Step. de Yrlond, Bucks. 1275 (Hund. R.) ; J. de Irelond, Suff. 1327 (Subs.) ; Reg. de Irlond, Suff. 1327 (Subs.) ; J. de Hibernia, Suff. 1328–9 (De Banco R. 275, m. 66*d*) ; J. le Irisshe, Cambs. 1330–1(Gaol D. 7*a*, m. 5) ; J. le Irych, Suff. 1335–6 (Gaol D. 64, m. 12) ; J. de Irlond, Suff. 1343–4 (Gaol. D. 64, m. 28*d*) ; J. Iryssh, Suff. 1349–50 (Indictments, K.B. 9, 114, m. 26) ; Rob. de Yrlaunde, Suff. 1351–2 (Harl. MS. 27, f. 104) ; J. Irlond, Ess. 1358–9 (Gaol D. 18*c*, m. 56) ; Ad. Savage de Irland, Lincs. 1365–6 (Gaol D. 48, m. 30) ; Nich. Irissche, Herts. 1378–9 (Coroners' R. 24, m. 8) ; Walt. Chapman de Hibernia, Cambs. 1390–1 (Gaol D. 181, m. 9) ; Nich. Iryssh, Cambs. 1406–7 (Gaol D. 8 Hen. IV, m. 64) ; Mat. Irishman, Northants, 1449 (K.B. 27, 753, m. 42) ; J. Iryssh de Hibernia, Devon, 1480 (K.B. 27, 875, m. 115).

Abbreviations:

Hund. R. = Hundred Rolls
K.B. = King's Bench

MISCELLANEOUS CHRONOLOGY AND MARRIAGE REGISTER
(All counties except Somerset, Warwick, Devon & Dorset)

Year	Place	Event
1206	Upton Grey	Thomas de Ireis quitclaimed to Robert Arundel one virgate of land(Bermondspit Hundred).(V20.3:383)
1225	Cnuke	Adam le Ireis claimed 2.5 acres of land.(C10.3:339)
1229	Buddingcot	Adam le Ireis was a tenant on 1/4 acre of land.(C10.1:251)
1241	Winchester	Richard le Ireis given royal assent to his election as mayor.(C4.3:246)
1249	Gippewic	William le Ireys was imprisoned for the death of Henry de Ponte.(C10.4:149)
1249	Warr	Thomas le Ireys was appointed Exchequer by the King.(C10.7:379)
1252	Warr	Thomas le Ireys was replaced.(C10.7:409)
1253	Winchester	Mandate for Richard le Ireis.(C4.4:223)
1257	Stanes	Robert le Ireys, a suspected thief.(C10.11:59)
1257	Stanes	Reginald le Irreys was mentioned. (C10.11.349)
1258	Gloucester	Michael of Spain, indicted for the death of Nicholas le Irreys, was set free. (C10.10:218)
1259	Wintonia	William le Ireys and his wife, Alice, were defendants against Nicholas of Rokeland. (C2.10:483)
1263	Winchester	William le Ireys was exonerated of having received 4 marks for illegal goods. (C2.12:225)
1273	Salop	Mention of Richard le Irishe.(B20:419)
1274	Grenewicz	Land of Alice Ireys was taken into default by the King.(C2A.1:116)
1275	Oxfordshire	Mention of J. le Yreys.(E70)
1275	Chichester	Commission to adjudge William le Ireys in the case of killing a man.(C4A.1:117)
1278	Quenington	Maurice le Irreis found guilty of a felony and hanged.(C4A.1:260)
1279	?	A man charged with the death of William le Irreis was pardoned.(C4A.1:356)
1280	Southhampton	Percival le Ireys was pardoned for trespassing.(C4A.1:367)
1281	?	Geoffrey le Ireys was selected to act as attorney for Richard de Fay, who was staying in Ireland.(C4A.1:430)
1282	Rhuddian	That John le Ireys cut off the ear o f Simon de Novo was declared accidental. (C4A.2:38)
1285	Oxford	Adam le Ireys was hanged for a felony. (C3B.1:392)
1290	London	Laurence le Irreys, attorney for Alan la Zuch.(C4A.2:371)

1295	?	Robert le Ireys to be atorney for Robert le Flemeng during his one year absence. (C4A.3:135)
1296	London	Pierrot le Ireys of Brotherton appointed as King's Yeoman by Isabella, wife of John de Vescy, to substitute for the Kings's tailor. (C4A.3:185)
1299	Kyltek	William le Ireys is enfeoffed with lands.(C4A.3:481)
1300	?	Mention of Henry & John le Ireys.(B20:419)
1302	Kyltek	A pardon was issued to the man charged with killing William le Irishe. (C4A.4:22)
1302	London	Peter le Ireys, tailor, in dispute over a demolished wall on his property. Wall was rebuilt.(L40.10:3)
1309	London	Peter le Ireys issued complaint against Roger le Mineter.(L40.10:15)
1311	Berwick-on-Tweed	Land grant to Geoffrey Ireys. (C4B.1:347)
1313	Lincoln	Robert le Ireys was sent to buy animals for the King's use.(C4B.2:52)
1315	Durham	Edward II commissioned John le Irreys to have the wardship of Castle Barnard.(R30)
1315	Boghes, Yorks	John le Ireys investigated for abducting Matilda, wife of Robert de Clifford. (C4B.2:422)
1316	Durham	John le Irreys, constable of Barnard Castle, ejected John de Eure by force.(E15.5:412)
1316	Durham	John le Irreys died.(E15.5:412)
1318	Great Yarm'th, Norfolk	Complaint against John le Ireys for misappropriation of fair profits.(C4B.3:290)
1318	Do	Complaint against John le Ireys for assaulting a man.(C4B.3:294)
1320	London	Pardon issued to Peter Ireys, tailor, son of Reginald le Irisch, in the death of a man, adjudged self-defense. (C4B.3:428)
1321	London	Henry Irreis is nominated as attorney for Swanilda, wife of Richard de Fey. (C4B.4:31)
1324	Oxford	Walter le Irish(Hibernici) mentioned as a landowner.(C3.3:466)
1325	London	Complaint by Robert le Ireys that he was assaulted and robbed.(C4B.5:146)
1329	Borhamwode, Hertford	John le Irissche involved in a killing. Cut off the head of Robert de Holand. (E20.2:270)
1330	Cambridge	Mention of J. le Irisshe on the rolls of England.(E70)
1331	New Sarum	Mention of William le Irish, witness.(W48:59)
1335	Suffolk	Mention of J. le Iryssh on the rolls of England.(E70)

1335	Syndone	Mention of Henry le Irish, witness.(W48:111)
1336	New Sarum	Mention of Simon le Irish, witness.(W48:151)
1350	London	John Iryssh was witness for the will of John de Toppesfeld.(C2A.9:210)
1350	Oxfordshire	Mention of Walter le Irish, landowner. (C3.3:466)
1355	London	John Iryssh was witness in a real estate deal. (C2A.10:217)
1358	London	Do (C2A.10:496)
1358	Westminster	A commission was granted to Walter Irish, Knight of Edward III.(E25.9:100)
1360	New Sarum	Mention of John Irish, witness.(W48:260)
1361	Ambresbury	Mention of John Irish, witness.(W48:298)
1362	New Sarum	Mention of John Irish, witness.(W48:303)
1369	Bedeford	Thomas Iryssh was Chaplain of the church of Hattefeld, Bedeford. (C4C.14:210)
1370	London	Mention of John Irysch, Chaplain, in a tax notice.(L40)
1371	Middlesex	Robert Baround was pardoned for trespassing against Adam Irish at Middlesex County. (C4C.15:31)
1371	Cornwall	Thomas & Nicholas Irissh were charged with stealing wine.(C4C.15:170)
1372	Athelneye	John Iryssh was Chaplain.(C4C.15:215)
1374	Middlesex	Sheriff was charged to arrest Thomas Irish for stealing wine.(C4C.15:489)
1376	Ambresbury	Mention of John Irish, witness.(W48:397)
1379	London	Henry Irisshe is witness.(C2C.1:240)
1379	Yorks	Mention of: Johannes Yrisshe, Thomas Irysshe, and Ricardus Irys.(B20:419)
1379-81	London	John Irysch mentioned as Chaplain at St. Stephen Walbrook.(L40.13:30)
1381	Southampton	William Iryssh was witness.(C2C.2:94)
1381	Wiltshire	Iseult, widow of John Irish, granted land to the Hospital of St. Giles & St. Anthony for 100 years, one half acre of arable in Quidhampton Field.(V35.3:363)
1382	?	Mention of Thomas Irissh on the Pardons Roll. (B20)
1382	Oxford	Mention of Freeman Iryshe at the University of Oxford.(B20)
1382	London	William Iryssh, and others from Somerset, was excused as part of the "traitorous insurrection" in London. (C2C.2:165)
1385	London	Peter Irish received pardon for the 10 ells of cloth, value 20s, which he stole at the Newmarket fair in 1375. (C4D.2:568)
1388	?	Pardon granted to Henry Sampson of Stachedon for the death of Henry Irish.(C4D.3:398)
1389	?	Pardon granted to William Lane, who in 1386, ravished, Iseult, the wife of Thomas Irysch.(C4D.3:547)

1393	London	Nicholas Irissh, Chaplain of London, was robbed.(C4D.5:345)
1394	?	Granted license to Adam Irisshe, born in Ireland.(C4D.5:469)
1394	Wolvey	Same as above for Adam Irisshe. (C4D.5:458)
1394	?	Same as above for John Irisshe. (C4D.5:469)
1394	?	Same as above for Nicholas Irissh & Iseult, his wife.(C4D.5:465)

1394 ? Licenses to remain in England for the following: Walter Irysshe of Great Hoghton; Philip Irisshe, baker and servant in Warwick; Richard Irisshe of Great Wydecombe; Robert Irissh of St. Ive; William Iryssh, "webbe"; Adam, laborer of Bolney; David of Longecombe. (C4D.5:345)

1405	?	A pardon was granted to John Irysshe for all felonies except murder and rape. (C4E.3:11)
1406	Cambridge	Mention of Nicholas Iryssh on the Rolls of England.(E70)
1409	Worcester	A pardon was granted to the jailer for letting Thomas Irysch escape.(C4E.4:72)
1412	Northampton	Pardon to jailer for letting Robert Irisshe escape.(C4E.4:459)
1413	Oxford	John Iryssh escaped from the gaol "Bocardo," having been indicted for a felony.(C4E.4:470)
1413	?	William Iryssh was licensed to stay in England.(C4F.1:123)
1440	Surrey	William Irish, formerly Chaplain of Thursley, was charged with conspiracy, but escaped. (T20)
1494	Oxford	Mention of John Irisshe in a land deal. (H55.2:460)
1500	Wick	John and William Irish held the New Court Farm, 1250 acres in Downton Hundred. (V35.11:74)
1518-28	Oxford	John Irish was a fellow at New College, Oxford.(S3.13:303)
1533	Kirkby	Mention of William Irish, Husbandman. (Y5)
1540	Oxford	Edmund Irysh married Margaret (Woodward) Cogan.(H11)
1548	London	John Irish was buried at St. Peter's Parish upon Cornhill on 4 Sept. (H28.1:109)
1556	Oxford	Edmund Irish, Alderman of Oxford, asked the Rector and fellows of Exeter College to "fetch me to the church the day of my burial."(V3:155)
1573	Yorks	Will of Robert Irishe.(Y5)
1579	Cornwall	Mention that Thomasine Jennyngs was married to Robert Irishe.(H20.9:104)
1581	Cornwall	Thomas Iryshe and Margaret Irish, widow of Thomas were married.(Y5)

1586	London	William, son of ____Irishe, born at St. James Parish, Clarkenwell on June 18.(H37.9:17)
1591	Cornwall	Will of Henry Irish.(Y6)
1592	Cornwall	Will of Brian Irish.(Y5)
1596	South Harting	Edward Irishe was on jury to try the case of Robert Hall, who murdered Smith. (C1:319)
1599	Newstead, Yorks	Will of Anthony Irish(buried in Hasselwood). (Y5)
1615	London	Thomas Irish of Prittlewood, Essex, mariner, widower, 50, married Abigail Hawkins, 40. (H30.26:37)
1634	Yarmouth	Henry Irish, 16, embarked on board the Bonaventure(Master, James Riccoste) on 2nd January bound for Virginia.(H65:36)
1635	London	Thomas Irish was master of the Falcon, which made 2 round trips to Barbados in 1635.(H65)
1636	Stepney	In will of Thomas Brett: "To Anne Irish, my wife's sister; to Henry Irish and his son Thomas."(W10)
1638	London	Mention of Archard and James Irish as a London householder.(D25)
1648	London	John Irish, sailor, age 36, testified as to a storm at sea, on the ship "John and Isaac." (C15.61:116)
1672	Windsor	Zacharie Irish, a petty canon, was buried in the upper cloisters of Windsor Castle. (W10.49:265)

Marriage Register: (Before 1600; Irish spouse listed first.)

1540	Oxford	Edmund & Mgt Cogan	H10
1545	Yorks	Ant & Cath Adaman	B40
1552	Yorks	Wm & Janet Skelton	B40
1557	Yorks	Tho & Mgt Stock	B40
1561	Norwich	Agn & Hen Perriman	B40
1567	Fitz,Shrops	Tho & Eleanor Davis	B45
1567	Brading,Hants	An & Jn Shorwell	B40
1570	Yorks	Alce & Ric Tomlinson	B40
1573	N. Hayling, Hants	Eliz & Wm Chund	B40
1580	Wiltshire	Frem & Margeria Hall	B40
1587	Salisbury	Geo & Eliz Ansell	B40
1592	Southwark Olave,	Ric & Cecily Andrew	B40
1592	Calbourne, Hants	Jn & Joan Trickett	B40
1595	Carisbrooke, Hants	Rob & Joan Watson	B40
1597	Chichester	Eln & Jn Stock	B40
1597	Lancashire	Rbt & Thomasine Jennyngs	H20

MISCELLANEOUS CHRONOLOGY AND MARRIAGE REGISTER
(All counties except Somerset, Warwick, Devon & Dorset)
APPENDIX 10.2

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Abbreviations Used:

ax	appendix(ces)
ATBA	Able to bear arms
b.	born
c.	circa
bap.	baptised
dau	daughter
d.	died
do	ditto
fig	figure(s)
IGI	International Genealogical Index
I/I	All variants of the name, Irish and Ireys.
m.	married
v.	volume(s)

Book Organization:

Figures (maps, diagrams, tables, and sketches), of immediate interest to the reader, follow the relevant discussion in each chapter. Figures are keyed to each chapter by chapter number and letter, e.g., 6B means chapter 6, figure B.

Appendices follow the last chapter. They consist of more detailed material, vital to research, and may be studied separately. Appendices are also keyed to each chapter, but by chapter number and another number following a decimal, e.g., 4.2 means chapter 4, 2nd appendix.

The bibliographies of both figures and appendices are listed in the respective tables of contents.

Explanation of Bibliography Symbols:

In the bibliography section each reference has been designated by a symbol. When citing a reference, the symbol has been inserted in the text following the material referenced. Usually the volume and pages are included within the symbol itself. When the volume or pages of the same reference must also be listed, the volume will follow a dot, and the page(s) a colon. For example, (P25.3:55) means volume 3, page 55 of reference P25; B10:60-65 means pp.60-65 of reference B10(no volume).

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P25 "Plymouth Colony, Records of Court Orders" (See K30)
v.1, 1633-1640.
v.2, Court Orders, 1641-1651.
v.3, " " , 1651-1661.
v.4, " " , 1661-1668.
v.5, " " , 1668-1678.
v.12 Deeds , 1620-1651.

P26 Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Box 3535, Plymouth, MA 02361. Tel: (508)830-9200.

Item	Book	Page	Date	Remark
1.	1	127	11Jun 1641	John exchanged 10 acres of land N. of Stony Brook for dwelling house & meadstead(assumed 20 acres) in Duxbury.
2.	3	305	20 Dec 1673	John & Elizabeth deeded half of their whole share of land in Saconnet to their son, Elias.
3.	5	207	2 Jan 1700	John 2 sold 20 acres to Israel Delano for 22 pounds.
4.	12	466	8 Dec 1708	John Washburn sold 20 acres ("Irish Orchard," where John formerly dwelt) to Samuel Bradford for 20 pounds.

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Magazine #	Date	Pages	Refers to:
8	1968	21-23	Tower Head mansion.
11	1971-2	34	John Irysh: 7 acres of land in Burton.
16	1980		Diagram of Deer Park
17	1981		A museum in Banwell.
19	1983		More about Tower Head.
20	1984		Manor of Banwell.

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v.1-6 Court Orders
v.7 Judicial Acts
v.8 Bir., mar., dea.
v. 9-10 Acts of Commissioners
v.11 Laws
v.12 Early deeds, 1620-51.

(See also, P24.)

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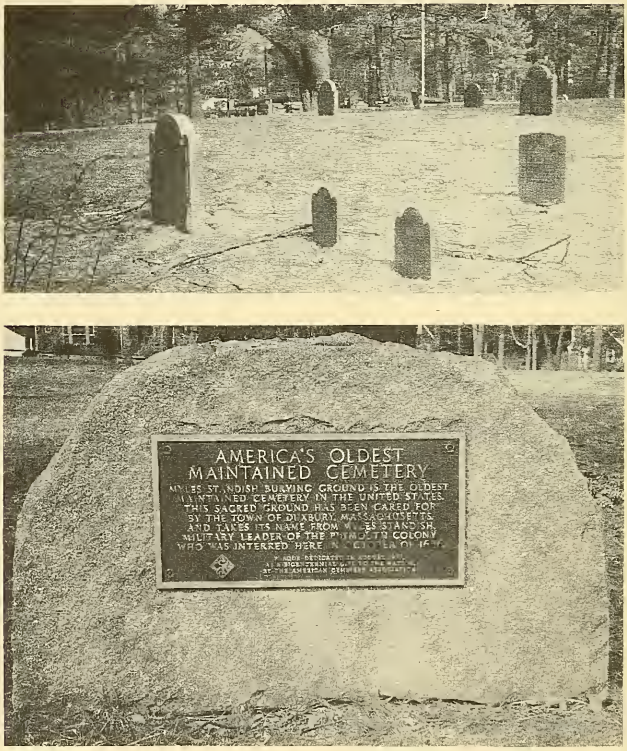

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